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A. Kamphausen

The Book of Daniel

in Hebrew



THE present edition of the *Sacred Books of the Old Testament* in Hebrew exhibits the reconstructed text on the basis of which the new critical translation of the Bible has been prepared by the learned contributors mentioned on the other page of the cover. It is, therefore, the exact counterpart of the new English Version. 5  
Wherever the translation is based on a departure from the Received Text, the deviation appears here in the Hebrew text. Transpositions in the translation are also found here in the original.

Departures from the Received Text are indicated by diacritical signs:  $\ast\ast$  (*i. e. V = Versions*) designates a reading adopted on the authority of the 10 Ancient Versions;  $\ast$  (*i. e. c = conjecture*), conjectural emendations; and  $\ast$  (*i. e. נקוד = נקוד*), changes involving merely a departure from the Masoretic points, or a different division of the consonantal text (*e. g.* וְבִיב יָמוֹת, Eccl. 10, 1). A פסק 1 indicates transposition of the Masoretic פסוקים;  $\ast\ast$  is used in cases where the 15 קרי has been adopted instead of the בתיב, and  $\ast\ast$  for changes introduced on the strength of parallel passages. Doubtful words or passages are marked with notes of interrogation ( $\ast$ ). Occasionally two diacritical marks are combined, *e. g.*  $\ast\ast$ , *i. e.* deviations from the Received Text suggested by the Versions as well as by parallel passages; or  $\ast\ast$ , *i. e.* departures from the Masoretic points supported by the Versions, &c. — In cases where two or three consecutive 20 words are transposed the traditional sequence is indicated by  $\ast\ast\ast$  &c. respectively prefixed to the individual words (*e. g.* 2,45).

The Aramaic portion of the Book (2,4<sup>b</sup> — 7,28) has been printed in RED.

The Ancient Versions are referred to in the *Notes* under the following abbreviations:  $\mathfrak{M}$  = Masoretic Text;  $\mathfrak{L}$  = LXX;  $\mathfrak{T}$  = Targum;  $\mathfrak{S}$  = Peshita; 25  $\mathfrak{L}$  = Vetus Latina;  $\mathfrak{J}$  (*i. e.* St. Jerome) = Vulgate;  $\mathfrak{A}$  = Aquila;  $\mathfrak{O}$  = Theodotion;  $\mathfrak{S}$  = Symmachos.  $\mathfrak{M}$  denotes the Samaritan recension of the Pentateuch.  $\mathfrak{C}^A$  means Codex Alexandrinus (A),  $\mathfrak{C}^L$  = Lucianic recension (A),  $\mathfrak{C}^M$  = Ambrosianus (F; —  $\mathfrak{M}$  = Mediolanensis),  $\mathfrak{C}^S$  = Sinaiticus (A),  $\mathfrak{C}^V$  = Vaticanus (B);  $\mathfrak{C}^O$  is the Targum of Onkelos;  $\mathfrak{C}^J$  = Targum of Pseudo-Jonathan; AV = Authorized Version, 30 RV = Revised Version, RV<sup>M</sup> Revised Version Margin, OT = Old Testament. It has not been deemed necessary to classify all the divergences exhibited by the Ancient Versions. As a rule, only those variations have been recorded on the authority of which an emendation has been adopted by the editor of the text.

The heavy-faced figures in the left margin of the *Notes* (1, 2, 3, &c.) refer 35 to the chapters, the numbers in ( ) to the verses of the Hebrew text. The mark  $\wedge$  means *omit(s) or omitted by*.





*The Book of Daniel*

KAMPHAUSEN

THE SACRED BOOKS  
OF  
*The Old Testament*

A CRITICAL EDITION OF THE HEBREW TEXT

PRINTED IN COLORS, WITH NOTES

PREPARED

*By eminent Biblical scholars of Europe and America*

UNDER THE EDITORIAL DIRECTION OF

PAUL HAUPT

PROFESSOR IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE



PART 18

*The Book of Daniel*

BY

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Leipzig

J · C · HINRICHS'SCHE BUCHHANDLUNG

1896

Baltimore

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS

London

DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND

THE  
Book of Daniel

CRITICAL EDITION OF THE HEBREW AND ARAMAIC TEXT

PRINTED IN COLORS

EXHIBITING THE BILINGUAL CHARACTER OF THE BOOK

WITH NOTES

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- 12 it seems, however, that the author himself purposely chose somewhat unusual words.
- (11.12) GUNKEL (*l. c.*, p. 269) erroneously takes vv. 11.12 to be glosses by different hands, on account of the seemingly definite numbers.
- (13) W. ROBERTSON SMITH's proposal to delete the first ץפּל, as a transcriptional error, is merely due to faulty exegesis. 5



- II **א** *ships*; but his conjectural emendation *ציריים messengers* has no greater value than the suggestion to read *מוציאים* instead of **א** *בו ציריים*. He renders **θ** *καὶ ἤξουσι Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ ἔξωσουσιν αὐτόν: at venient, exire cum iuvenes Romani.*
- (31) **המעות**, which should not be changed to **המעון**, is in apposition to **המקרה**. In the same way **משפחם** is coordinated with **השקין**. The article is purposely omitted (*cf.* 8, 13), and it is not advisable to read here **השפחם**, with KAUTZSCH-MARTI, following 12, 11 where, for that matter, there is no article. Nor can we assume, with BEVAN, a gloss derived from 9, 27.
- (32) For the sense it makes no difference, whether, with **א**, we pronounce the adjective *תלקות* or, with SIEGFR.-STADE *s. v.* *תלקה*, take *תלקות* as a mere by-form of 10 the substantive *תלקות* (STADE, § 317, b, a; *cf.* OLSHAUSEN, § 162, a).
- (33) **בְּהִרְבָּה** is correctly translated by **θ** *ἐν φλογί*; **θ**, however, renders *παλαιωθήσονται ἐν αὐτῇ*, nonsensically dividing the word into **בה** *בלה*.
- (34) BEHRM. needlessly reads *בְּקַלְלוֹת = in levity*; but *תלקות*, which occurs also in v. 21, gives a satisfactory sense. As **θ** read the same word in both passages, 15 the formation of a new *ἄπαξ λεγόμενον* is all the more questionable.
- (35) It is possible that we should pronounce, with HITZIG and others, **וְלִלְכֵן**, following 12, 10; yet **א** *וְלִלְכֵן*, it would seem, should have the preference, if only as more euphonious; *cf.* Deut. 26, 12; Neh. 10, 39. The P'el current in the Mishnah is wanting in the OT; *cf.* also STADE, §§ 114, a and 621, a, i. 20
- (37) **א**, like **א** *ἔπι θεὸν πατέρων αὐτοῦ*, *cf.* vv. 38f.; Neh. 9, 17. But, as against **א** *ἔπι θεὸς* in the sense of **θ**'s *ἐπι τοὺς θεοὺς* is rightly maintained. It is not probable that **א** found the *י* at the end of the word. 20
- (39) We can hardly read, with HITZIG and others but against the Versions, **עם** instead 25 of **א** *עם*, as if the reference were to adherents of a strange god, whom the Syrian king employed to garrison the fortified places (2 S. 15, 1), or appointed (Ex. 32, 10) to keep the fortresses in repair (*יְבַעְרֵי* Is. 22, 10). But, however obscure the verse may be, at any rate the Q<sup>r</sup> *יְבַר* instead of the K<sup>r</sup> *הְבַר* (*cf.* Deut. 15, 14) is quite superfluous. The same holds good with respect to BEHRMANN'S sug- 30 gestion to insert **לא** before **במחיר**. This conjecture cannot be admitted as a correct emendation on the strength of **א**'s free translation *gratuito*.
- (41) According to v. 12 and Neh. 7, 71 we must pronounce **רבות** instead of **א** *רבות*, which cannot possibly mean *Rabbis*.
- א** renders by mistake *שארית*, instead of **א** *ראשית* as the other Versions read. 35
- (45) The usual term for *pitching a tent* is purposely avoided by the author, and *plant* (*cf.* Is. 51, 16; Eccl. 12, 11) preferred; it would be foolish to change **א** *יָקָה* to *יָקָה*.
- 12 (3) Neither **θ** *οἱ κατασχόντες τοὺς λόγους μου* (*cf.* MICHAELIS, *Orient. Bibl.* iv, p. 40), nor **θ**, *ἀπὸ τῶν δικαίων τῶν πολλῶν*, can be compared with **א** *הרבים*, 40 which **א** renders with freedom, but correctly, *qui ad iustitiam erudiunt multos*.
- (4) BEVAN'S reading, **הַרְעִיתָ** instead of **א** *הַרְעִיתָ*, is based on **θ** *καὶ πλησθῆν ἢ γῆ ἀδικίας*, but the change is unnecessary; for **ישטמו**, which refers to the time shortly before the end, neither signifies here *run hither and thither* (in fear), nor does it need to be changed to **יש**, following **θ** *ἔως ἂν ἀπομανώσιν*; (*cf.* ψ 40, 5). 45
- (6) Instead of **א** *ויאמר א*, **א** thoughtlessly give the first person *אמר*; *cf.* 8, 13.
- (7) Instead of **א** *יר נפץ*, BEVAN and KAUTZSCH-MARTI read **יר נפץ**; BEHRM., on the other hand, contents himself with the pronunciation **נפץ**, without transposing the words. But the thought that God's help will be nearest when the need is greatest, would seem to be obtainable without alteration of the text. True, after 50 **א** something like **נפץ** or **נפץ** (*cf.* Jer. 36, 23; 51, 63) would be very suitable, unless we prefer to pronounce the verb, which recurs at the end of the verse, as Infin. Qal. BEVAN, indeed, adds **ונקלות** to the list of his departures from **א**;

11

It seems more natural, however, to refer it to the Holy Land named immediately before. This leads to BERTHOLODT'S pronunciation דְּקִלָּה.

- (17) The exegetical gain obtained at the expense of changing one consonant may, perhaps, excuse the alteration of קָלָה to אָלָה. The meaning, then, is that the Syrian will proceed with energy (Esth. 9, 29) against the kingdom of the Egyptian. 3  
*(et ponet faciem suam ut veniat ad tenendum universum regnum ejus)* interprets 5  
 in the sense that Antiochus sought to bring the whole kingdom of the Egyptian under his control; but this translation of the words is contrary to Hebrew usage. There remains apparently for אַל only the rendering of LUTHER and AV which, however, hardly fits the context, viz., *with the strength of his whole kingdom.* 10  
 This translation has also been adopted by BEHRM., while KAUTZSCH-MARTI follow 3.

There is, and rightly, a general agreement in the rendering on the margin of RV which follows the Ancient Versions, and gives: *and shall make equitable conditions with him* (LUTHER: *aber er wird sich mit ihm vertragen*). This implies reading 15  
 יַעֲשֶׂה וְיַעֲשֶׂה. But the substitution of מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל (v. 6) for the plural of יִשְׂרָאֵל, which we seem to have in אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, is unnecessary and unsupported by Θ. The same applies to BEVAN'S change, based upon the Syriac, of בַּת הַנְּשִׂיִם to בַּת הַנְּשִׂיִם, and, finally, to the elimination both of the suffix לַהֲשַׁחֲתֶיהָ and the dative לוֹ following upon 20  
 אֵל (cf. Is. 7, 7).

- (18) For the K<sup>th</sup>ib  $\text{וַיִּשְׂבּ} \text{ב}$ , referring to a fact, the Q<sup>re</sup> reads  $\text{וַיִּשְׂם}$ , as in v. 17 where it merely sets forth an intention. BEVAN'S bold conjecture is ingenious, but hardly correct. Resting on the confused  $\epsilon\nu \text{ } \sigma\kappa\alpha\upsilon$  of Θ, he would substitute שִׁבְעָתָיִם for אֱלֹהֵי בְלַתִּי לוֹ, while BEHRM., who is less felicitous in conjecturing כְּאֵלָה as the reading of Θ, contents himself with striking out the first לוֹ. 25  
 (20) It makes but little difference for the sense whether we refer נֹגֵשׁ (cf. Zech. 9, 8) to the impecunious king Seleucus IV, or directly to Heliodorus. Yet the latter interpretation of this obscurely expressed verse, now probably the dominant one, is so harsh, that BEVAN wants to transpose אֱלֹהֵי מַעְבִּיר נֹגֵשׁ into נֹגֵשׁ, in order to get the sense *an exactor who shall cause the royal dignity to pass away* 30  
 (cf. 2 S. 12, 13).

To render the indefinite הַהַר מַלְכוּת in the sense of צָבִי is difficult; צָבִי is everywhere made definite by the article (8, 9; 11, 16. 41; cf. Ezek. 20, 6. 18) or by an appended קֶדֶשׁ (v. 45). EWALD'S translation, which makes an exactor pass through 35  
*a most glorious kingdom*, is no less questionable. Moreover, we expect the preposition בַּ (Deut. 2, 30) or אֶל (Jos. 4, 8) before הַהַר, since it is not a river (Jos. 7, 7). Passages like 2 S. 2, 8 do not prove that הַהַר is an accusative of direction, nor do they warrant the translation *send an exactor to the glory of the kingdom*. We have, further, to consider that the Ancient Versions, influenced, it would seem, especially by הַהַר מַלְכוּת in the following verse and by the well-known combination 40  
 הַהַר and הַהַר (cf. e. g. ψ 21, 6; 45, 4) did not think of taking הַהַר = הַצָּבִי. True, Θ (τύπτων δόξαν βασιλείως) and Θ (πράσσων δόξαν βασιλείας) have connected נֹגֵשׁ with הַהַר contrary to the accents, but this very fact supports the order of words assailed by BEVAN. There is no need whatever of changing the text if we take נֹגֵשׁ as a so-called *comparatio decurtata*, translating *as exactor*; cf. 45  
 ψ 22, 14 and GES. KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 118, 5, c.

- (22) Instead of אֱלֹהֵי הַשְּׂטָן, BEVAN and KAUTZSCH-MARTI pronounce הַשְּׂטָן, which is scarcely an improvement.  
 (26) BEVAN and KAUTZSCH-MARTI strike out ו before בְּמַשְׁנֵי; but BEHRM. is probably more nearly right in beginning the new verse with ו. 50  
 BEVAN and KAUTZSCH-MARTI read הַשְּׂטָן (cf. v. 22) instead of הַשְּׂטָן; but the intransitive construction occurs also in vv. 10 and 40.

- (30) J. D. MICHAELIS (*Orientalische Bibliothek*, iv, 39) took unfounded exception to Dan.



- II The plural י in יבביאיה should probably be retained, with GINSB. against BXR. Also אַל הַיְלִדָהּ (AV: *he that begat her*) deserves the preference over הַיְלִדָהּ (LUTHER: *und mit dem Kinde*). BEHRM., pronouncing the last word בְּעֵתָיִם, obtains the sense: *and both she and he that sent for her* (Jud. 12, 9) *shall become a terror, also her child, and he who took her to himself* (v. 21). The German Revised Version (Halle, 1892) gives the conclusion of the verse more correctly as follows: *und mit dem der sie erzeugt hat, und dem, der sie eine Weile mächtig gemacht hatte.* (English RV as in AV, except that *those* is substituted for *these* of AV: *and he that begat her, and he that strengthened her in those times*).
- (7) By turning the three words of אַל מְשַׁרְשָׁה עַל כְּנֹו into נֹצַר מְשַׁרְשָׁה עַל כְּנֹו, the apocalyptic type of language is certainly assimilated to that in ordinary use; but for such needless changes of the text BEHRM. should not appeal to ט. We might rather be inclined to question the first נֹצַר, since the sense *and he shall take the field against the army* is not exactly suitable before אַל הַחַיִל, much less *and he shall come to power*. BEVAN is perhaps right in reading חַיִל (נֹצַר אֱלֹהִים). In this way we gain an intelligible basis for the subsequent בְּהֵם, and the consonantal text is but slightly changed.
- (10) The K<sup>thib</sup> בְּנֹו is rightly taken by the Q<sup>re</sup> as plural (= וּבְנֵיו). There is no need, however, to accept the second and third Q<sup>re</sup>'s in the verse, merely because the final letters of the two K<sup>thib</sup>-forms and יתגרו and יתנוהו might be confused with one another. The plural form may be referred to חַיִלִּים, and יתגרו seems to be supported by the words עַם מֶלֶךְ הַצֶּפֶן in v. 11, which are no marginal gloss. יתגרה would also read more smoothly inasmuch as, with the K<sup>thib</sup>, the Athnach would not be expected until וישב. This presents no doubt a certain difficulty.
- (12) The sense being so obscure, it is hard to make positive choice between the K<sup>thib</sup> וְרִים and the Q<sup>re</sup> וְרָם.
- (13) BEHRM. and KAUTZSCH-MARTI follow BEVAN who, comparing v. 6, regards, against טו, העתים as a gloss which has crept in from the following verse. This assumption may not be wholly impossible, yet it is certainly improbable. Absolutely inadmissible is BEHRMANN'S further conjecture that we should read, with ט, יבוא בוא instead of בוא יבוא (cf. v. 20; 2 K. 5, 11), as if our author had written two ב's one after the other.
- (14) For אַל רַבִּים ט διδάσκει, and it has been ingeniously suggested that the original text had לִבְיָם Libyans (v. 43), for which ט read רַבִּים; cf. MICHAELIS, *Orient. Bibl.* iv, pp. 38f. On the strength of ט ἀνοικοδομήσει τὰ πεπρακότεα τοῦ ἔθνους σου BEVAN would read here, following Am. 9, 11, בְּנֵי פְרָצֵי עֲמֻנָה, *those who build up the breaches of thy people*. RUD. SMEND has shown (*AT Relig.*, p. 383) that even with the (grammatically unassailable) construction of אַל our passage may very well be interpreted as referring to a flaming up of the Messianic hope and to an attempt to throw off all heathen domination. A. SCHLATTER, again, in ZAT ('94, pp. 145ff.) thinks especially of the robber family of the Tobidae (WELLH., *Jüd. Gesch.*, p. 200, English translation, pp. 140ff.). בְּנֵי, however, does not necessarily refer to a family, so we understand the robber crew of tax-contractors with all their adherents; cf. Matth. 3, 7.
- (15) It is not necessary, with טϩ, LUTHER, AV, to read עָרִים בְּצִוְתָהּ ט. ט confirms the singular עִיר (RV, *a fenced city*). The unusual (cf., however, 2 Chr. 36, 19) expression עַם מְבַחְרֵיו should not induce us to read, with KAUTZSCH-MARTI, עַם בְּחָרָיו, and to delete, as another case of dittography, the ו of the apodosis in אִין, which follows in אַל; see on 8, 25.
- The conjecture mentioned by GINSB., וְעַמּוֹ יְבָרַח, gives a suitable sense; but it repeats itself somewhat at the end of the verse.
- (16) אַל הַיְלִדָהּ (cf. 9, 27) implies that Antiochus will bring destruction to the Egyptians.

10 pire, coincident with the accession of the so-called Mede Darius, and the favor shown the Jews some years later, in the permission to return, which was first given by Cyrus. Secondly, in the endeavor to give better form to the seemingly awkward description, the great liking the author evinces for repetitions, or resumptions (see on 7, 11), has been quite overlooked. This has led one of the latest 5 and best expositors into very violent treatment of the Hebrew text. BEHRM., who also takes unwarranted exception (*cf.* OLSH., p. 415) to the vocalization הַקָּרִי, permits himself, besides transposing a half-verse, to strike out two half-verses. With v. 20 he connects 21<sup>b</sup>, then reads 11,1<sup>b</sup> (here עֲמָרִי is changed to עָמַר), finally 21<sup>a</sup> and 11,2<sup>b</sup>, so that 11,1<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>a</sup> are entirely struck out. Others 10 (BEVAN, KAUTZSCH-MARTI) are content with striking out 11,1<sup>a</sup>, and changing to עָמַר and לִי the words עֲמָרִי and לוֹ, which belong to the alleged gloss discovered by W. ROBERTSON SMITH.

11 (1) Must we read עֲמָרִי for אֱמָרִי? The only grammatical parallel is Job 9, 27; but 15 there, too, the text may be corrupt [see STEGFRIED *ad loc.*].

(4) It is natural to read וּבִקְעָמָו, following the parallel 8, 8, instead of וּבִקְעָמָו (AV: *And when he shall stand up*), which recalls the beginning of v. 3. Yet this change is not strictly necessary, for the explanation as *quickly as he has risen up* which has been retained by KAUTZSCH-MARTI, seems in itself quite possible, and 20 especially so in our writer, who is not at all averse to hidden meanings. However, the change suggested by GRÄTZ, BEVAN, and BEHRM. fits very well, and seems even to have suggested itself to LUTHER, as appears in his free translation *wenn er auf's Höchste gekommen ist*. To substitute כּ for כ, although, according to GINSB., כּ is not unattested by authorities, is not advisable. Against Θ ἔν τῷ ἀναστῆναι 25 αὐτόν we have Θ ὡς ἂν σῶθῃ.

Instead of the numerous alterations suggested here (see on 9, 24) the only probable one would seem to be to substitute, with Θ 3, וְרָעוּ אֱלֹהֵי וְרָעוּ. This has also been 40 done by LUTHER.

(5) Without change of the consonants LUTHER refers the suffix in עָרְוֹ to Alexander the Great, and translates אֱלֹהֵי וּמְלָכֵי עָרְוֹ: *welcher ist seiner Fürsten einer*, taking ו to mean *that is*. HITZIG and others are probably more correct in placing *Athnach*, with Θ 3, under הַנֶּגֶב, so that the suffix refers to the king of the South (so AV: *and one of his princes*). But if we disregard the traditional accentuation, it will 35 be better, with MEINHOLD, to strike out the ו in the second וְיִחַק as an erroneous repetition of the preceding ו. To regard it as a ו of the apodosis, with BEVAN and BEHRMANN, is less satisfactory.

(6) Of the numerous alterations suggested here (see on 9, 24) the only probable one would seem to be to substitute, with Θ 3, וְרָעוּ אֱלֹהֵי וְרָעוּ. This has also been 40 done by LUTHER.

The *scriptio plena* כֹּה only occurs here, and is not accepted by the Babylonians. It is, perhaps, due to the mistaken idea that the word should be in the absolute state. Yet there was nothing to prevent our author from using כֹּה as construct, notwithstanding 10, 8. 45

In the translation of KAUTZSCH-MARTI, which leaves the final word בְּעֵתִים untranslated, we read: *to establish peaceful relations; but this expedient will not endure, and also his (other) expedients will accomplish nothing*. Thus HITZIG's pronunciation וְרָעוּ עֲמָרִי is followed. BEHRM., on the other hand, has extracted strange things (see on 6, 1) from אֱלֹהֵי יַעֲמַד וְרָעוּ אֱלֹהֵי, by treating these three 50 words as a gloss. With the translation *and they abide not in their undertaking*, the gloss, thus confused to the point of unintelligibility, is supposed to be restored; but for its original Hebrew wording BEHRM. offers no less than three alternatives.

- 10 (9) BEHRM. again regards as a gloss the וַיִּנִּי in this description, which is often purposely circumstantial. But the word is indispensable, because the writer intends to combine what has been stated *both* in 8, 17 and 18.
- The translation of 𐤀𐤐, ἤμων with the participle, is correct. But the conjunction preceding אַנִּי הִיִּיתִי seems to have been taken by them as the ׀ of the apodosis. 5 It must be regarded, with BEVAN, as introducing a circumstantial clause.
- (12) The angel came in response to Daniel's words of prayer. BEHRM., therefore, has no reason for reading בְּרַבְרָה = *for thy sake*, with elimination of the ׀.
- Just as נִשְׁמָעֵי, rightly rendered by 𐤆 *exaudita (sunt verba tua)*, refers to what has been decided for weeks past, but the execution of which has again and 10 again been deferred, so בָּאֲתִי points to the fact that he has been intending to come long before he now at length arrives.
- (13) MEINHOLD, BEHRM., and GINSB. rightly read, with 𐤀𐤐 הוֹתְרָתִי instead of הוֹתְרָתִי 15 (cf. Ez. 39, 28). The meaning *came off victorious*, attributed by LUTHER, SIEGF.-STADE, GES.-BUHL to the Nif'al, is contrary to the context; for the conflict is still to be continued (v. 20); nor is there any evidence of its currency in Hebrew usage. The assumption of a circumstantial clause (cf. vv. 4<sup>b</sup>. 9<sup>b</sup>) gives to the Nif'al a sense which, according to Gen. 32, 25, would be admissible; but the translation *while I had remained behind* (previously alone) requires an inadmissible addition. It would still be better, as I maintained formerly (BUNSEN's *Bibel-* 20 *werk*, Leipzig, 1867), to construe the words לַעֲרוּנִי . . . . הוּנָה as a parenthesis, if only the rendering of AV, *and I remained there*, i. e. *therefore I had to remain there*, were not rather far-fetched. GRÄTZ's more radical alteration, וְאֵת הוֹתְרָתִי, on account of αὐτὸν preceding κατέλιπον, is needless. Finally, when BEHRM. repeats BERTHOLDT's conjecture that שָׂר also has dropped out before מַלְכֵי, BEVAN 25 is entirely right in replying: "It is quite unnecessary to suppose that שָׂר has fallen out, for the rendering of the LXX (μετὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τοῦ βασιλέως Περσῶν) is probably an expansion of the original, just as in v. 20 פָּרַס שָׂר עָם is translated μετὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Περσῶν."
- The rendering by 𐤀𐤐 of מַלְכֵי in the singular is just as arbitrary (cf. v. 1); 𐤀𐤐 30 renders freely, as if we had מַלְכוּת again.
- (14) GINSB. observes: קָרָא קָרִי, קָרָא כְּתִיב, while BÄR (p. 97) gives no Q<sup>e</sup>rê in c. 10. 𐤀 40 evidently permits itself in the pronunciation קָרָה: a pun recalling Gen. 49, 1.
- In accordance with the εἰς ἡμέρας of 𐤀𐤐, the last word should be pronounced לְיָמִים; the article inserted by 𐤀 is out of place; cf. 8, 26. 35
- (17) מַעֲתָה is confirmed by 𐤀 ἀπὸ τοῦ νόν, but it is said to be inapposite or colorless. BEVAN and BEHRM. needlessly read מִבְּעָתָה (cf. Jer. 8, 15) = *for fear*; or מִבְּעָתָה 40 (cf. v. 11; Is. 33, 14).
- (19) Taking unnecessary offense at the repetition (cf. 2 Sam. 10, 12), BEVAN would read וַיִּצְחָק (cf. e. g. Jos. 1, 6) instead of הוֹק. But this alteration has no adequate 40 support in the free translation of 𐤀𐤐; BEHRM. reads even וַיִּתְחַזַּק (11, 7. 32). The ׀, usually wanting before a second imperative (cf. 2 Sam. 16, 7), remains in solemn discourse, e. g. ψ 90, 17. The rendering of KAUTZSCH-MARTI is good: *Take courage, yea, take courage.*
- (20) In the section 10, 20—11, 2 the evil influence of 𐤀 has led not only to a wrong 45 division of the chapters, but also, in the case of many expositors, to radical alterations of the text. Yet the well known arbitrariness and freedom of the Alexandrian treatment of the Book of Daniel is sufficiently shown in c. 10, where e. g. 𐤀 makes the *third* year the *first* in v. 1, and changes the *hearing* in v. 9 to *not hearing*. Careful exegesis removes the double objection that 𐤀 seems to create. 50 In the first place, it quite escaped the attention of the Greek reader, who substituted for 11, 1<sup>a</sup> καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ ἴτῳ πρώτῳ Κύρου τοῦ βασιλέως, that our author sharply distinguishes in time between the overthrow of the Chaldean em-

9,26 If the alleged mutilation of the text were a fact, the easiest emendation would be, to follow FELL's suggestion, and insert  $\text{וַיִּשְׁמַע}$  *gnitil* after  $\text{וַיִּזְכֹּר}$ . It is true that  $\Theta$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\kappa\rho\iota\mu\alpha$   $\sigma\upsilon\kappa$   $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu$   $\epsilon\nu$   $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$  is very uncertain evidence for this. There is no need of mentioning the other conjectural additions which have been suggested. If the author has purposely left something unsaid, expositors may seek to guess his thought, but are not justified in inserting their fancies in the text.

RICHLARD KRALTZSCHMAR (*Die Bundesvorstellung im AT*, Marburg, 1896, p. 234, n. 2) thinks that if it be necessary at all to make an emendation, it suffices to read  $\text{הַכְּבִיר}$  instead of  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי הַכְּבִיר}$ . But he is hardly right in attributing to both of these words the meaning to make difficult, as though the sense were, the performance of the duties of the Covenant regarding the worship of the Lord shall be made difficult. To make difficult would be  $\text{הַכְּבִיר}$ , but not  $\text{הַכְּבִיר}$  or  $\text{הַגְּבִיר}$ . We might rather compare  $\text{שָׁחַת}$  Mal. 2, 9,  $\text{הִלֵּל}$ , Mal. 2, 10, and  $\text{נָגַל}$  to defile, Neh. 13, 29, which verbs are used also of the Covenant.

If, with VAN LENNEP, BEVAN, and others, we read  $\text{בְּנֵי}$ , following  $\text{11, 20. 21. 38}$ , this has nothing to do with the reading of  $\Theta\Theta$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota$   $\tau\omicron$   $\iota\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu$ , or of  $\text{3 in templo}$ . There are plenty of departures from  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי}$  in the Ancient Versions in vv. 24-27 which must be regarded as pure fancies.

KUENEN is unquestionably right in saying that  $\text{שָׁקוּן מִ}$  might very easily be transcribed by error  $\text{שָׁקוּצִים מִ}$ ; but it by no means follows from this that the author did not here intend the plural. It might be well to add that  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי}$  writes  $\text{שָׁקוּצִים}$ , while the next word is written by BÄR  $\text{מִשְׁוֹמֵם}$ , but by GINSBURG, following numerous authorities, without  $\text{1}$ .

Dr. PAUL RUBEN states on p. 11 of his *Critical Remarks upon some passages of the OT* (London, 1896): "Dan. 9, 27 we must read  $\text{וַיִּזְכֹּר עַל הַקִּנְיָה שָׁקוּן הַמְּשֻׁמָּה}$  25  $\text{— עַד קִלְיָה וַיִּתְרַצֶּה — (a)}$  I write  $\text{שָׁקוּן הַמְּשֻׁמָּה}$  † according to  $\Theta$  Dan. 11, 31; 12, 11;  $\Theta$  Dan. 12, 11 ( $\text{אֱלֹהֵי מִשְׁוֹמֵם}$ ); — (b)  $\text{וַעַל הַקִּנְיָה שָׁקוּצִים}$  is a correction of  $\text{וַעַל הַקִּנְיָה שָׁקוּצִים}$ ;  $\text{וַעַל הַקִּנְיָה שָׁקוּצִים}$  is corrupted from  $\text{וַעַל הַקִּנְיָה}$  ( $\Theta\Theta$   $\delta\omicron\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ ),  $\text{וַעַל הַקִּנְיָה}$  being used also 11, 31; 12, 11. — (c)  $\Theta$  has  $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\epsilon\pi\iota$   $\tau\omicron$   $\iota\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu$  =  $\text{וַעַל הַקִּנְיָה}$ ,  $\text{3 et erit in templo}$ ; these translations might be only the outcome of guessing, or  $\text{\iota\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu}$  might be a corruption 30 of  $\text{\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu}$ ; two things, however, are sure: (1) that  $\Theta$  read the article; (2) that there is some connection of this passage with 1 Macc. 1, 54  $\text{\psi\kappa\omicron\delta\omicron\mu\eta\sigma\alpha\nu \beta\delta\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha \epsilon\pi\iota\text{---}\tau\omicron$   $\text{\theta\upsilon\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\eta\gamma\mu\iota\omicron\nu}$ , and therefore of the  $\text{קִנְיָה}$  with the altar." I consider these conjectures quite unnecessary; nor can I believe that  $\text{קִנְיָה}$  here or in Hos. 4, 19 is an old Semitic word for the place around the altar, *i. e.* a kind of  $\text{\kappa\eta\tau\omicron\varsigma}$ . 35

- 10 (1)  $\text{בַּלְמַשְׂאֵנִי}$  the letter  $\text{א}$  stands properly not before but after  $\text{ש}$ , as in 1, 7; 2, 26; 4, 5, 6, 15, 16; 5, 12; *cf.* 5, 30.
- (4) BEHRM. arbitrarily declares  $\text{הוּא הַדִּקְל}$  to be an incorrect gloss. But we have here a man of God, more than 80 years old, holding high office in the East (6, 29), and not engaged in Babylon alone (*cf.* 8 2). The exaggerated expectations of his coreligionists who had returned to Judah could not be shared by one who knew how troublous would be the time (9, 25). It is of intention, then, that our author turns his hero's steps toward the east rather than the west.
- (7) Unless *in order to hide themselves* is to be taken as a free translation, it is more 45 inexact than  $\text{3's fugerunt in absconditum}$ . Flight does not always secure a hiding-place. The statement that they both fled and hid themselves, is, consequently, by no means superfluous. There is therefore no warrant (*cf.* Esth. 2, 8) for changing the text to  $\text{לְהַבִּיאַם}$ , which would yield a different sense; *cf.* 1 K 22, 25.
- (8) BEHRM. is wrong in regarding the final words  $\text{וְלֹא עֲזַרְתִּי כֹחַ}$ , which recur in v. 16, 50 as a gloss. His argument that they can easily be done without, is not valid.

† or  $\text{שָׁקוּן הַמְּשֻׁמָּה}$ , *cf.* NESTLE, ZAT 4, 248."

‡ " $\text{\epsilon\pi\iota = \text{עַל behind?}}$ "

9 GINSB. states, however, that there are a number of authorities who prefer הלשנה. Of course, GINSB. decides, with BÄR, in favor of the article.

There can be but little doubt that Θ τάχει φερόμενος has hit the sense we should expect. Also the other Ancient Versions aim at this meaning. Θ gives for חָפְזָה חָפְזָה simply πετόμενος (cf. Ew. § 341b). Some might, therefore, feel inclined to delete the difficult חָפְזָה. But GES. (*Theo.* 610), not without reason, considers *festinare factus* = *festinans* as somewhat doubtful. BEHRM. thinks that the Inf. Hof'al should, perhaps, be read; but his reference to Is. 22, 17 does not make that any more probable to my mind.

(22) It seems very plausible to substitute, with BEHRM. and KAUTZSCH-MARTI, following 10 ΘΣ, for חָפְזָה of א the emendation וְיָבִיא, or perhaps וְיָבִיא = וְיָבִיא (cf. I K. 12, 12). This change is also approved by GINSB., but the evidence of Θ, who changes the προσήλαθε of Θ to συνέτισέν με (cf. 8, 16) = 3 *docuit me*, is against it.

(23) BEHRMANN's conjecture, following 10, 11, 19, that שֵׁשׁ has dropped out before חמוריה, is unnecessary. Θ's ελεεινός and ἄνθρωπος ελεεινός confirm the omission 15 of שֵׁשׁ in the first passage (cf. Gen. 4, 1 and ψ 21, 7), although this may have been based, as BEVAN thinks, on a false reading, חמוריה.

(24) By the use of indefinite and obscure expressions the author has succeeded in preventing certain passages in vv. 24-27 from ever being understood with any certainty. But the more the difficulties in understanding an important passage 20 of the Book of Daniel accumulate, the less we are permitted to make an attempt at overcoming them by mere alteration of the text. In such cases the text has probably been transmitted with especial care. BEHRM. (p. xxxi) rightly deems the worth of Θ for textual criticism *but slight* (cf. also MICHAELIS, *Orient. Bibl.* iv, 26 ff., especially p. 32). Θ's treatment of this passage, added to its general 25 shortcomings, may have turned the scale (BEHRM., p. xxxvi) in favor of its being early supplanted by Θ. The incorrect pronunciation of שָׁבְעִים for שָׁבְעִים, which we find in Θ, set aside the *weeks of years*, and did not lend itself, therefore, to the exegesis of the Church which applied the prediction to the time of Christ. BEHRM. gives a very careful collation of vv. 24-27 in א with the Ancient Versions 30 (pp. xxxiv-xxxvii). The results, however, are but scanty, especially as in the *resumé* given on p. xxxvii we must strike out at least וְנָבִיא for חָפְזָה, v. 27. No exegete has derived this reading from any Ancient Version; it is pure conjecture (cf. 11, 21). We are indebted for this emendation (which KUENEN, *Ond.* 2 ii, 472 pronounced very reasonable) to the young Dutch theologian J. W. VAN 35 LENNEP, whose thesis (*De zeventig jaarweken van Daniel* 9, 24-27, Utrecht, 1888) was reviewed by me as a noteworthy piece of work in SCHÜRER's *Theol. Lit. Zeit.* '89, No. 5.

The K<sup>c</sup>thib should probably be read חָפְזָה וְלָחֵם וְלֶחֶם חָפְזָה. The second pair of these four words is corrected in the Q<sup>c</sup>rè to חָפְזָה וְלָחֵם חָפְזָה, however, excites redoubled suspicion both by the peculiar verbal form (cf. Hos. 6, 9; Jer. 38, 4 with Dan. 12, 7) and by the article, which elsewhere in the verse is wanting. As in 8, 12.22 the beginning of a word was seen to have been corrupted by the mutilation of the end of the preceding one, so here we may read חָפְזָה 45 לְבָלִית חָפְזָה.

(25) BEVAN thinks that instead of חָפְזָה we should read לְבָלִית *to people*, and חָפְזָה 45 חָפְזָה (cf. Is. 44, 26; Jer. 30, 18; Ez. 36, 10. 11. 33). BEHRM. regards this conjecture as plausible, but he himself translates *shall be built again*. Further, BEVAN would replace the obscure חָפְזָה by חָפְזָה (Jer. 5, 1), following Σ and making חָפְזָה חָפְזָה mean *with public places and streets*. This is more acceptable than to get from Θ (v. 27 εἰς πλάτος καὶ μῆκος) and Θ (πλατεία καὶ τεῖχος) the readings 50 חָפְזָה and חָפְזָה. On the other hand, the often attempted supplanting of the ἀπαε λεγόμενον חָפְזָה by חָפְזָה, which seems to have been had in view also by ΘΣ, can hardly be defended.

- 8 is deleted by WELHAUSEN in Mic. 2, 4, are obvious; see on 2, 1, where BEVAN, however, does not take exception to the word. But the elimination can hardly be based on the authority of  $\Theta$ , although this is also done by GINSB. The reading of  $\Theta$  is here at variance with  $\Theta$ . Similarly, it would be inadmissible to infer from the free translation of מלאכת by *ἔργα, opera, Geschäfte* in the plural (cf. 1 Kings 9, 23), that  $\Theta\mathfrak{J}$  and LUTHER read  $\imath$  before  $\eta$ . 5
- 9 (4) VON GALL (pp. 123 ff.) states that the whole section 9, 4-20 did not form a part of the original Book. His arguments, however, are not valid. To supplement his hypothesis, he might just as well assume that a section of the same length had dropped out in this ninth chapter of the Book of Daniel. 10
- (5) The Q<sup>r</sup>ē strikes out  $\imath$  before הרשעני, the first of the second pair of words, but this  $\imath$  is found according to GINSB. in good editions both as K<sup>e</sup>thib and Q<sup>r</sup>ē. However dragging it might appear in ordinary prose, it can hardly be said to be unsuited to the broad style used in prayer. 15
- On מצותך without the plural  $\imath$ , which is also wanting in v. 16, cf.  $\psi$  119, 98 and GES.-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 91, n.
- (6) In connection with the ninth chapter it may be well to call attention to some minor points which, though not affecting the sense, will help to show how frequently the editions of  $\mathfrak{H}$  by BÄR (Leipzig, 1882) and GINSBURG (London, 1894) are at variance. In this verse, e.g. BÄR (p. 81) writes הנבאים, but GINSB., following many good editions, הנביאים. 20
- (7) Both editors prefer, with the Masorah, in vv. 7. 8. 17 the Palestinian readings to the Babylonian. Thus they read לשׁרׁינו, בׁיׁום and על־מקדשׁך instead of קהיׁום and אֶל־מקדשׁך. But in BÄR (p. 90), we miss the note given by GINSB., stating that only  $\mathfrak{H}$  and the Palestinian school begin v. 9 with לארני; the Orientals, on the other hand, with ליהוה. 25
- (8) According to the best MSS and ancient printed editions, the verse begins with ארני, not with יהוה.
- (9) BÄR writes והסלחות without  $\imath$ , GINSBURG with  $\imath$ . 30
- (10) BÄR writes (p. 82) בתרתיו and, as in v. 6, הנבאים, GINSB. בתורתיו and הנביאים.
- (11) BÄR writes וסר, GINSBURG, as in v. 5, וסור.
- (12) The K<sup>e</sup>thib דבריו, as against the Q<sup>r</sup>ē דברו, should be retained with the Versions and Neh. 9, 8.
- (13) BEHRM. translates: *calamity that is come*, putting the tone, against the accents, upon the last syllable of באה. He thinks that the article is wanting before the word. His object is to make את depend on להביא (v. 12). BEVAN, following 1 Kings 2, 21, connects את with כתוב, which, it must be admitted, stands nearer; but cf.  $\Theta\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{J}$  and GES.-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 117, 1, note 7 or EWALD, § 277, d, 2. 35
- (16) For צדקתך, see on v. 5. 40
- (17) BEVAN's reading of עבדך, before ארני, taken as a vocative, fits very well; but perhaps the reading expressed by  $\Theta$  in ἐκεέν σου, Κύριε, following v. 19, is still simpler than  $\Theta$  ἔνεκεν τῶν δούλων σου, δέσποτα; cf. Is. 63, 17;  $\psi$  115, 1. At any rate, BEHRM.'s view that למען ארני is a gloss which has crept into the text, is entirely superfluous. In view of the exceptional harshness of the expression it would be more natural to assume a gloss in v. 16 (cf. Jud. 10, 11; Ezra 7, 7; Is. 10, 10). The preposition repeated in KAUTZSCH's translation before הר קדשך (cf. v. 20) is no more expressed in the original than is the *et* inserted by  $\mathfrak{J}$ . This harshness, however, is the counterpart to the breadth of style affected elsewhere, and the Received Text is confirmed by  $\Theta\mathfrak{O}$ . 45
- (18) The K<sup>e</sup>thib פקחה (cf. v. 19) must be preferred to the Q<sup>r</sup>ē פקח, although, or because, the latter occurs in 2 K. 19, 16 and Is. 37, 17. 50
- (21) The pronunciation בתפלה is confirmed by the context ( $\Theta\mathfrak{O}$ , ἐν τῇ προσευχῇ).

- 8 why GIESEBRECHT (*Gött. gel. Anz.* 1895, p. 599) should declare them to be an interpolation. He is then, of course, obliged to delete the words הערב והבקר הערב אשר נאמר in v. 26.
- (14) Instead of אֱלֹהִים, read, with ΘΘΣ, ἀλλοῖ; Daniel is but a listener.
- (9-14) [According to a paper by GEO. F. MOORE, read at the meeting of the American Oriental Society, April, 1896, the צבא השמים in v. 10 is not the Jewish people, as commonly interpreted (cf. כוכבים being taken metaphorically), but the heavenly bodies as the Gods of the heathen nations (cf. Is. 24, 21; Enoch 80, &c.), as in v. 11 the אֱלֹהֵי הַצְּבָא is not a ruler of the Jews (GROTIUS, *al.*), but the God of the Jews, the Supreme God. V. 10 is then to be understood in the light of 11, 36-39; 1 Macc. 1, 41 ff., of Antiochus' attacks on other religions of his realm, as v. 11 of his attempts on that of the Jews. (In v. 11 read *active* verbs). At the beginning of v. 12 and in v. 13 צבא is intolerable. In v. 12 neither Θ nor Θ expresses the word; in 13 it is absent from Θ at least. In both cases MOORE conjectures that it was originally written יצבי, a gloss to the *preceding* word: v. 11, וְהֵיטֵלָךְ כִּכּוֹן (יצבי); v. 12, וְקִרְשׁ (יצבי); v. 13, מִרְמָס (יצבי); מִקְרָשׁ (יצבי); יִשְׁפַע (see Θ, and BERTHOLDT); וְהִפְשַׁע שָׁמַם (!) v. 13, the altar of Zeus, elsewhere שָׁקוּן שָׁמַם (cf. DRIVER, *Introduction*<sup>5</sup>, p. 539, *ad* p. 461; Germain ed., p. 528, n. 2). In v. 13 the most probable emendation seems to be: הַתְּמִיד הַהוֹרֵי; מִרְמָס (יצבי); תַּת וְקִרְשׁ (יצבי); מִרְמָס in vol. xv of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, Boston. — P. H. J. None of the emendations suggested by Prof. MOORE commends itself to my judgment.
- (22) נוי can hardly mean *subjects*, as opposed to the royal family. Read therefore, with ΘΘ, מְנוּי instead of מְנוּי. This is all the more probable as, owing to the corruption of the end of the word (cf. v. 12), a ת appears to have been corrupted to י at the beginning of the word following. Thus the suspicious יעמרנה of א, which is natural neither as an Aramaism nor as an archaism in Hebrew, is replaced by תעמרנה, the only form which we should expect. On the other hand, there is no ground for striking out בבתו וילא, with BEHRM., as a transcriptional error derived from v. 24. Θ writes ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, which is more accurate than Θ's κατὰ τῆς ἡλικίᾳ; see on v. 24.
- (23) Instead of אֱלֹהִים הַקְּשָׁעִים, ΘΘΣ understand here הַקְּשָׁעִים, thus following the Q<sup>r</sup>e of 9, 24 which reads וְלִקְרָתָם. The pronunciation of א, however, though rejected even by GINSB., deserves the preference, if only because of the Hif'il. GALL's (p. 49) emendation קְרָתָם הַקְּשָׁעִים (cf. Is. 18, 5) is unnecessary.
- (24) KAUTZSCH-MARTI regard בבתו וילא as a gloss which has crept in here from v. 22 — the converse of BEHRMANN's opinion. But the real state of the case is simply reversed by the assertion that the interpretation — surely the only correct one — that Antiochus Epiphanes owed his successes to his intrigues, is more artificial than making the suffix again refer to Alexander the Great. Equally needless is BEVAN's assumption, that instead of ישחיה we should read שחיה; or שחיה; for the adverbial construction (otherwise in 11, 36) נבלאות creates no difficulty.
- (24.25) Instead of ויעל קרשים: ויעל קרשים, GRÄTZ, following the free rendering of Θ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦς ἀρχίους τὸ διανόμα αὐτοῦ, wished to read ויעל קרשים שכלי ויעל. GINSB. makes the same proposal, and this radical alteration of the text is also approved by BEVAN, KAUTZSCH-MARTI, and GALL. But in Hebrew the ו of the apodosis is of frequent occurrence (cf. GES-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 143, b, n. 2). Against the opinion that there can be no reference to the people of the saints before v. 25 (Θ has καὶ ἕκαστον ἀρχίους at the end of v. 24), BEHRM. makes the pertinent remark, that our author is not particularly careful to avoid repetition.
- (27) KAUTZSCH-MARTI think it necessary to strike out נהייתו. They assert that this is undoubtedly nothing but a transcriptional error for נהליתי, the coordinating ו being a subsequent addition. The objections against this Nif'al of היה, which

- 8 *lagen* to his AT, p. 87), however, says: "Read with  $\Theta$  and  $\Theta$ , אֶהְרִית;" see also AUG. VON GALL, *Die Einheitlichkeit des Buches Daniel*, Giessen, 1895, p. 48, n. 1. BEHRM., on the other hand, adopts EWALD's view (EW. § 317, c), *an appearance of four* = *figures appearing like four*, as if it were intimated that the appearance must be understood to be in floating outlines; cf. 5, 5, 24; 10, 18; Ez. 1, 5. But there is not any more reason for such an intimation here than in 7, 8. Nor is הוֹת ever used in a way which would make it practically the equivalent of  $\aleph$  like.
- (9) Instead of אֶהְרִית W. DIEHL reads מְהִין; see on 1, 5.

Instead of אֶהְרִית מְצַעֲרָה we should read apparently, with BEVAN and others, following 7, 8, אֶהְרִית צַעֲרָה. The preposition מִן, which GRÄTZ wished to strike out, is indeed very harsh, whether צַעֲרָה (cf. Gen. 19, 31; 43, 33) be taken, with SCHLEUSNER (*Novus Thes.* iii, 125) and GES. (*Thes.* 805), adjectively, or, with VON LENGERKE and BUHL, substantively. BARTH's assumption (*Nominabildung*, § 165) of a feminine adjective מְצַעֲרָה is altogether improbable. BEHRM., who calls BEVAN's change of the consonantal text arbitrary, will not even depart from אֶהְרִית. It is true that, in point of sense, *of less value* would agree very well with 7, 8 and 11, 21; for Antiochus Epiphanes as a younger son had as yet no right to the throne. But still easier, from the grammatical point of view, would be EWALD's explanation (§ 270, b, n. 2), who obtained the timeless participle by pointing מְצַעֲרָה, retaining the אֶהְרִית authenticated by  $\Theta$  and  $\Theta$  (έν).

- (11) Instead of אֶהְרִית אֱלֹהֵי הַקָּדוֹשִׁים (cf. 9, 5, 11), and instead of the needless קֹדֶשׁ הַקָּדוֹשִׁים, retain the K<sup>athib</sup>, pronouncing הַקָּדוֹשִׁים. It is certainly not to be regarded, with OLSH. (§ 259 end) and others, as a passive formed on the analogy of the Aramaic (cf. 7, 4); cf. GESEN.-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 72, n. 9. GALL suggests הנְרִינָה instead of הַנְרִינָה; but this emendation is unnecessary: the change of gender here points to the Syrian King, not to the horn which re-appears at the end of v. 12.
- (12) EWALD's (§ 174, g) and BEHRMANN's explanation of צָבָא as a feminine, with the meaning *military service* or *temple service*, does not seem satisfactory. We therefore read, to suit the preceding and following צָבָא (vv. 11, 13), the passive perfect נָתַן instead of תָּנַן. GALL resorts to a very radical alteration of the text. He thinks that, following  $\Theta\Theta$ , the beginning of v. 12 should read וַיִּתֵּן עַל הַתְּמִיד הַפֶּשַׁע *und es wurde gelegt auf das tägliche Opfer der Frevel*.

Instead of אֶהְרִית וַיִּתֵּן, which can hardly refer to the horn as agent, we pronounce וַיִּתֵּן. As the text is deprived of one consonant by the reading וַיִּתֵּן, the first word of the verse should, perhaps, be read וַיִּצְבְּאוּ, i. e. *God's army*. Thus not only the want of the article in צָבָא disappears, but in the transition from king to horn the change of gender which appears in the last two words of v. 12 is explained without violence. In other cases, too, it would seem that a slight corruption of the text at the end of a word has also affected the following word; cf. v. 22; 9, 24.

- (13) The usual pronunciation ואֶשְׁמָעָה, followed by BÄR (p. 81) and GINSB. (cf. also GESEN.-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 10, 2, note B), should be changed, with OLSH., § 65, c, to וַאֲשַׁמְעָה.

Further changes in the intentionally obscure expressions of this verse, e. g. BEVAN's מִנְרָם הַמְרִיד מִנְרָם, commended also by GINSB., are scarcely advisable. Instead of הַפֶּשַׁע שֶׁמִּם תָּהּ: GALL would read, following  $\Theta$ , מִנְרָם וַפֶּשַׁע שֶׁמִּם נָתַן,  $\Theta$ . In spite of  $\Theta$  ἐρημώσεως or ἐρημώσων, WELLHAUSEN's *abomination of horror* (*Isr. und Jüd. Gesch.*, Berlin, 1894, p. 204) corresponds better to the intentionally varied (cf. 9, 27; 11, 31; 12, 11) expressions of the original text, than *the desolating apostasy* or *abomination of desolation* of BEHRM. BEHRM., however, is right in rejecting the view of KAUTZSCH (*Beilagen*, p. 88), who thinks that the words וַאֲשַׁמְעָה תָּהּ וַאֲשַׁמְעָה are meaningless; cf. besides 1, 3 also 7, 20; Ex. 21, 16; ψ 76, 7. [See also NESTLE, ZAT, iv, 248; *Marginalien*, p. 35]. Verses 13, 14 are indeed difficult, but this is no reason



- 7 that by the construct state, even in v. 27, unobjectionable. Nor would it be difficult to (*cf.* 4,9) obtain the feminine form of the verb.
- (18)  $\Theta$  have not expressed עַד עֲלֵמָא in their free versions. We need not infer, however, that this omission, at least so far as  $\Theta$  is concerned, was due to carelessness. For example,  $\Theta$  omits in 8,5 the words וַאִין גּוּנַע בִּארְיָן, although they are translated by  $\Theta$ . In the preceding verse, 8,4, on the other hand,  $\Theta$ , failing to understand the original, made the arbitrary addition of the *East* (*cf.* 2,38), which is not found in  $\Theta$ .
- (19) In accordance with v. 3 we should expect here שְׁנֵיָהּ, as GINSB. reads, or the active participle, written by KAUTZSCH (§ 56, a,  $\beta$ , 2) שְׁנֵיָא; but BÄR, STRACK (p. 45\*), and MARTI prefer the passive שְׁנֵיָהּ (*cf.* KAUTZSCH, § 47, g, 1, f), although it is not so well attested.
- (20) As in v. 8, so here also (but not in 5,5) MARTI substitutes the fem. form of the Q<sup>rc</sup> for the masculine קִרְחִיבִּלְבָּ; see on וְנִפְלֵהּ, 5,5.
- GUNKEL (p. 327, n. 2) thinks that the predicate characterizing the eyes as *looking haughtily* has dropped out not only here but also in v. 8; this assumption, however, is unnecessary.
- (22) EWALD was perhaps right in his conjecture, partly anticipated by J. D. MICHAELIS, that the words יהב ושלטנא have dropped out before יְהֵב.  $\Theta$  κήν κρίσιν ἔδωκε, and  $\Theta$ , τὸ κρίμα ἔδωκεν, appear, notwithstanding v. 14, where they translate ἔδóθη, to have pronounced יְהֵב instead of יְהֵב. But the thought of 1 Cor. 6,2 is ill suited to this context. Nor is it probable that דין here means the administration of justice in any other sense than in vv. 10.26. More difficult, from the lexicographical point of view, is the rendering *give judgment* (strictly: *justification*), AV *judgment was given*. LUTHER's free translation (*Gericht halten für*) amounts to the same. [*Cf.* WELLM.'s explanatory notes on  $\psi$  23 in the new English Version]. MARTI thinks that EWALD's insertion of יהב ושלטנא is confirmed by vv. 14.26.27.
- Further, he considers הִקְסֵנוּ a Hebraism, and substitutes הִקְסֵנוּ (*cf.* v. 18). KAUTZSCH (§ 38,3), however, is certainly right in not taking exception to 'הִקְסֵנוּ which is the only vocalization that is attested. [The פתה קטון instead of פתה may be due to  $\alpha\lambda\alpha\lambda\alpha$  as in Assyr. *usšakniš* for *usšakniš*' &c.; see HAUPT, *Sum. Familiengesetze*, p. 63, n. 2; DELITZSCH, AG, § 34, c, a. — P. H.]
- (25) GUNKEL states (p. 201) that  $\mathfrak{H}$  with the plural עֲרֵיָן does not express the meaning of the author, who intended the dual. This view, however, is erroneous. The number of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years is one having relation (*cf.* ZAT '85, pp. 237.239) both to history and to faith. The expression, therefore, is purposely made indefinite. *Cf.* 8,14; 9,27; 12,7 and GES.-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 88.
- (26) Instead of the יְהֵב given by HAHN and THEILE, and in many other editions, BÄR and GINSB. rightly read יְהֵב; but it does not commend itself to regard this Qal imperf. (KAUTZSCH, § 43,1, examples *ad b*), with DELITZSCH, BÄR, and BEHRM., as a contraction from יְהֵבֵי.
- 8 (1) For בלאשער, see on 5,30.
- (5) G. HOFFMANN (ZAT '83, pp. 95f.) would pronounce not הוֹת but הוֹת, following the Syriac vocalization [ܗܘܬܐ; *cf.* הוֹת = ܗܘܬܐ, ܗܘܬܐ = ܗܘܬܐ]. He refers to 4,8.17, taking for granted that הוֹת = מֵרֵאשִׁית; but this is not certain. הוֹת is established here and in v. 8 as the reading of  $\mathfrak{H}$ , both by BÄR and GINSB. GINSB.'s צ"ל צ"ע אֲחֵרִית כֵּן ת"ע, however, in v. 8 decides in favor of the reading of  $\Theta$ .
- (8) הוֹת seems to have crept in by mistake from v. 5. It can neither be rendered as an adverbial accusative *in honor*, nor taken as a construct plural. Instead of it we should probably read, with GRÄTZ and others, the word אֲחֵרִית, as expressed by  $\Theta$  (ἔτερα). According to SWETE ἔτερα is not found in  $\Theta$ ; KAUTZSCH (*Bei-*

7 for vv. 4 and 5 Arabic *uqimat* **אִמִּית**, which is an exact parallel, and this would seem to be preferable.

BEHRM. again finds glosses here. But we do not gain anything by eliminating **הַנִּינִי**, which, it is true, can be dispensed with. The first **אֶחָדִי** in the enumeration is well distinguished by this addition from **אֶחָדִי** which follows in v. 6. 5 Still less probable is the elimination of **הַקָּמֵת הַר הַקָּמֵת**, for these words no more mean that this beast was set aside, than **נִטְּלָה** (v. 4) means that the first was easily made away with; only faulty exegesis could regard the one as a gloss on the other.

(6) The absence of the *v* of the plural in the Q<sup>re</sup> **נִבְּה** (cf. v. 4) is not enough to 10 prove that **א** intended the singular; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 55.4.

BÄR writes in vv. 6 and 7 **קָתַר**, but GINSB., STRACK, and MARTI rightly prefer **קָתַרְתָּ**, which is better authenticated than the later spelling **קָתַרְתָּ**; cf. 2, 39.

(7) Better than the *מְרַקָּה* given by some authorities is *מְרַקָּה*, which BÄR, GINSEBURG, and STRACK give in their text; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 46, 3, b. 15

(8) Notwithstanding **סִלְקָתָהּ** in v. 20 **א** requires here **סִלְקָתָהּ**; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 25, b.

BÄR and GINSB. write the Q<sup>re</sup> (cf. v. 19 and 2, 33) **בִּינִיהוֹן**, while NORZI prefers **בִּינִיהָ**; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 53, 2 end. MARTI considers the Q<sup>re</sup> a correct emendation of the K<sup>thib</sup>; contrast NÖLDEKE (see on 2, 33).

For the Q<sup>re</sup> **אֶתְעַקְרָהּ**, which MARTI substitutes for the K<sup>thib</sup>, cf. v. 20, and 20 see on 5, 5.

(10) The Q<sup>re</sup> rightly reads **אֶלְפִין** (cf. 4, 14) instead of the faulty K<sup>thib</sup> **אֶלְפִים**. But its substitution of the Hebraizing form **רַבָּן** for the good Aramaic **רַבָּן** (= **ܪܒܢ**; Acts 21, 20) is needless; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 65, 4. The spelling of the K<sup>thib</sup> without 25 *Dagesh forte* (THEILE, p. 1187) is erroneous.

(11) GUNKEL (p. 324, n. 1) states that the text of v. 11<sup>a</sup> is mutilated. He thinks it 25 must have contained the judgment upon the eleventh horn. But this view seems to be due to a misunderstanding. Nor can we admit BEHRMANN's contention that the first two words have arisen out of v. 11<sup>b</sup> by dittography. It is true that the position of **הוּא הוּא הוּא** before **בְּאֶרְיִן** is somewhat unusual, but it does not seem 30 advisable to strike out the two words, seeing that elsewhere also the author affects solemn resumption or reiteration of what has been said; cf. e. g. 2, 38; 4, 33; 5, 11, 23; 8, 2; 9, 2, 19 ff.

(12) On  $\Theta$ 's rendering *καὶ τοὺς κύκλω αὐτοῦ ἀπέστησε τῆς ἐξουσίας αὐτῶν*, see MICHAELIS, *Orientalische Bibliothek*, iv, p. 41. 35

(13) NESTLE suggests **עַל** instead of **עִם**, pointing to  $\Theta$  *ἐπὶ τῶν νεφελῶν*; but as  $\Theta$  has *μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν*, the emendation would seem to be unnecessary.

(15) Instead of BÄR's **נְרַנָּה** (pp. 79 f.), HAHN, THEILE, and GINSB. read, with most editions, **נְרַנָּה**; KAUTZSCH (§ 54, 3, a, β) prefers **נְרַנָּה**, with suffix, rather than *stat. emph.* **נְרַנָּה**. Probably still better is NÖLDEKE's and BEVAN's **נְרַנָּה**. WEISS finds 40 here the word **נְרַנָּה**, which occurs in the Targums and the Talmud (cf. ZDMG 32, 754), and reads **נְרַנָּה** on this account instead of **נְרַנָּה**. This ingenious conjecture, which is also mentioned by GINSB. and adopted by BUHL, is placed by MARTI in the text; but as the occurrence in our book of a foreign word going back to the Sanscrit *nidhāna* 'receptacle, case' is by no means impos- 45 sible, there is hardly sufficient ground for such alteration of the text; cf. NÖLDEKE (*Gött. gel. Anz.* 1884, p. 1022) and BEHRMANN.

(17) GINSEBURG and MARTI rightly put the fem. **אֶנִּין** in the text. This reading is not 50 only suggested by the Q<sup>re</sup>, but even in the K<sup>thib</sup> it is better authenticated than the masculine form **אֶנִּין**.

**אֶנִּין** is again needlessly questioned (cf. 8, 21) by GUNKEL, on the authority of  $\Theta$ , whose *βασιλεία* is easily understood as a free translation. True, we obtain by a slight change of the consonants **מַלְכִין**, and BEHRM. considers the replacing of

- 6 For *ושנתה נדת עלויה*, see on 2, 1. It might be well to add that *שָׁנָה* = *sleep* has also been found by NÖLDEKE (ZDMG '93, p. 98) in the Inscription of Hadad at Zinjirli (cf. DRIVER's *Leviticus*, p. 26), while D. H. MÜLLER reads *ישאל* in l. 23 instead of *שנה*.
- (20) In KAUTZSCH's translation (p. 898) we are told that *at daybreak* is, perhaps, an explanatory gloss to the preceding expression *with the dawn*. BEHRM. and MARTI, on the other hand, declare positively that *בננה* is merely a gloss. The two expressions *שפריא* and *ננהא* are synonymous but not tautological. MEINHOLD, therefore, seems to be right, in regarding *בננהא* as a closer determination of the more general *שפריא*. Against the needless change of the text in the present passage we need hardly point to our author's favorite practice of heaping synonyms; it is sufficient to state that, of the two expressions, *ננהא* is unquestionably the stronger one, as the meaning of the stem is *brightness* (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 54,3,c). Those who hunt for glosses will do well to remember the fate of the well-known hypothesis of GRIESEBACH, who committed the gross, though very pardonable, error of declaring superfluous one of the two synonymous expressions *at even, when the sun set*, in Mark 1,32 (cf. Matth. 8,16 and Luke 4,40).
- (21) MARTI conjectures that we must read, as the third word of the verse, *רניאל* instead of *לרניאל*. He refers to NESTLE, *Marginalien*, p. 41; but there would seem to be no sufficient reason for this change.
- (25) MARTI thinks that we should, perhaps, read the passive forms *והיתיו* and *רמיו*; but this is unnecessary.

- 7 (1) See on 5,30. MARTI thinks that the words of *והיו ראשה עלימשכבה* had crept into the text from 4,2; but this view is not well founded.
- (2) MARTI wrongly cancels the words *ענה רניאל ואמר*. He considers them a gloss because they are not expressed in *ט*.
- (4) For Q'rê *נפת*, cf. 4,14.

The oracularly obscure language affected in the visions of our Book, should not mislead the textual critic to rush to the assistance of the exegete. GUNKEL (*Schöpfung und Chaos*, Göttingen, 1895, p. 327, note 2) makes this mistake in suggesting that there is a corruption in *מרישו*. His argument is, that the destruction of the dominion of the first beast does not come until v. 12, and hence the plucking out of its wings is unsuited to the context, which deals with the beginning of his dominion over the world. Our author does not write so awkwardly as to predict (cf. GUNKEL, p. 189) here, under the reign of Nebuchadnezzar's son (v. 1), anything else but the downfall of the Babylonian empire. It is just the unmistakable *מרישו* which gives us our positive clue through the obscurities which follow; as the lion heart (2 Sam. 17,10), so the eagle's wings are lost to the winged lion of Babylon. After the figure of the beast once so proud, but which now, set upon its feet, can fly no longer, and must toilsomely walk, we have in v. 5 the figure of the bear, tilted on one side and unable to keep its balance.

GIESEBRECHT (*Gött. gel. Anz.* 1895, p. 598) erroneously refers a *man's heart* to 4,31, and inserts, on the basis of the words *I lifted up mine eyes unto heaven* in 4,31, here in our passage: *עיניה נשלת מן ארעה*, as though the writer wanted to establish the identity of the beast and Nebuchadnezzar.

- (5) On account of the context (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 45,3,5) the transitive form *הקמת*, which is here required by *אל* (cf. BÄR, p. 78), must be transformed into the Hof'al which we find in v. 4. This passive, with or without *י*, has some attestation according to GINSBURG. MARTI (p. 60) sees in *הק'* a Hof'al; he considers the indistinct vowel — a modification of an original *û*. NÖLDEKE, however, compares

- 5 to conform the words to מְנַס (KAUTZSCH, § 29, 3, a). Nor should פְּרָסִין, the plural of פָּרַס (KAUTZSCH, § 54, 3, a, a), which H intended, and which plays upon the word *Persians* (6, 29), be displaced by the participial form פְּרָסִין, as though this latter, like פְּרָסִין in 3, 4 &c., took the place of a passive construction.
- (27) BÄR (p. 76) and GINSB. read, with NORZI, the singular מְנַסִּים instead of the less well attested Received Text, מְנַסִּים. This avoidance of the dual, is perhaps merely pedantic (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 51, 1, note), and is contrary to Hebrew usage, cf. Job 6, 2. Yet the form preferred by NORZI occurs also in Mandaic, מְנַסִּים; cf. NÖLDEKE *Mandäische Grammatik*, § 124. NÖLDEKE thinks that the י is a trace of the dual ending in מְנַסִּים]. 10
- (29) For תְּלִיתִי, see on v. 7.
- (30) מְנַסִּים is read by BÄR and GINSBURG here and in 7, 1; 8, 1; but in the editions of HAHN and THEILE it stands in 7, 1 only. It should be corrected to מְנַסִּים, according to 5, 1. 22. 29; cf. 10, 1.
- 6 (1) [Darius the Mede seems to be based on a confusion of the destruction of Nineveh 15 (606) and the overthrow of Babylon at the hands of Cyrus (538) with the conquest of Babylon under Darius Hystaspis (520). This theory, which I advanced more than ten years ago, is discussed by PRINCE, *l. c.* p. 42. — P. H.]
- The statement of the king's age has been considered strange, but without sufficient reason. Its purpose is to indicate the brief duration of the Median king- 20 dom. From the arbitrary text of G BEHRM. obtains a singular clause, through the corruption and misunderstanding of which the 62 years of our text are supposed to have arisen; but his method is too subtle.
- (2) Here and in v. 4 SWETE gives as the reading of G after ἐκατόν εἴκοσι a ἐπτά, 25 which is derived from Esth. 1, 1. It is the reading of the *Codex Chisianus* and of the Hexaplar Syriac, but in the time of St. Jerome both G and Θ agreed with H; cf. MICHAELIS, *Orient. Bibliothek*, iv, p. 10.
- (4) STRACK, too, rightly points עֲשִׂיתָ, although some codices read עָשִׂיתָ. The word is neither an intransitive participle nor a perfect, but a part. pass. (cf. NÖLDEKE, 30 *Gött. gel. Anzeigen*, 1884, p. 1019).
- (5) In στάσει βασιλευσῶν Θ rightly connects מְנַס as construct with מְנַסִּים. By adding here and in v. 13 καὶ ἀνθρώπου τοῦ παρὰ παντός θεοῦ, he avoids the intentional omission of וְאִישׁ in G. There וְאִישׁ is omitted in order to restrict קָעוּ to prayer.
- (11) BÄR rightly prefers הִנֵּה to the usual pronunciation הִנֵּה, retained by GINSBURG. 35
- (13) The absence of any respectful form of address is quite in keeping with the context. We are certainly not justified in changing the text to conform with v. 7 or 3, 9. G reads Δαπέε βασιλεῦ, while Θ is content with βασιλεῦ.
- (14) BEHRM. takes exception to the וי which, as in v. 6, introduces the direct discourse, and would strike it out. This, however, is unnecessary; cf. 5, 7, and 40 especially 2, 25, where further וי's similarly follow upon the וי recitativum.
- (15) The מְנַסִּים adopted by BÄR (p. 78) as being required by the Masorah is rightly rejected by KAUTZSCH, § 60, 3, b. Of the two current readings GINSB. prefers מְנַסִּים. BEVAN, however, writes still better, with NÖLDEKE, מְנַסִּים (cf. 5, 7).
- (18) For הִיתִיה, see on 3, 13. 45
- The spelling עֲשִׂיתָ deserves decided preference. KAUTZSCH (§ 45, note 1, d), with good reason, regards עֲשִׂיתָ as an error of H, although BÄR and GINSB. retain it; but his preference of the *scriptio plena* עֲשִׂיתָ is less commendable, cf. 5, 20.
- BÄR writes הִתְקַה (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 37, 3, a), and, in agreement with G, עֲוֹקָה; GINSB., on the other hand, gives the inferior, though usual, pronunciations הִתְקַה 50 and עֲוֹקָה; Θ also reads the singular עֲוֹקָה, which, in point of sense, is less exact.
- (19) BEVAN and MARTI read וְלִתְּנִי instead of the ἀπαξ λεγόμενον וְלִתְּנִי whose meaning is uncertain; cf. 5, 2, 3. 23.

- 5 ciples here but verbal substantives in the nominative, like *מִכְסָה* *cover* [cf. the remarks on *מִכְסָה* *great omentum* in the *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, No. 114, July, 1894, p. 115<sup>a</sup>, note 9]. This view, however, is not probable.
- (15) MARTI thinks that we should perhaps read *הַדְּוֹרָעֵנִי*, instead of *ל* with the inf. after the impf. (cf., however, § 124, b). This is not necessary. 5
- (16) For *תּוֹכֵל*, see on 2, 10.
- (17) Notwithstanding *נְבוּזַנְדַּנְשַׁרְזַר* (2, 6) BÄR and GINSB. here point *נְבוּזַנְדַּנְשַׁרְזַר*; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 64, 3. Only one of the two vocalizations of *נ* would seem to be correct; ANDREAS, however, (MARTI, p. 71) thinks both possible, so far as the Persian is concerned. 10
- (19) The mispronunciation *קָהָה* in *Θ* still appears in THEILE's edition of the Hebrew Bible (Leipzig, 1849). *Θ*'s *percutibat* is based on *Θ*'s *εϋπτεται*, and LUTHER in turn was misled by *Θ*; but AV has correctly *kept alive*. For the Hafe! participle *מָהָה*, cf. KAUTZSCH, § 11, 3, b, γ. [There is, of course, no elision of the second stem-consonant in *מָהָה*; cf. *מָהָה* = *מָהָה*, but it is an analogical formation (cf. GISEN-KAUTZSCH<sup>6</sup>, p. 174, note 1). The primitive form of *חַיָּה* *to live* is *ḥayyā* (cf. *חַיָּה*; *حيوان*, *حيوان*). The final *ו*, however, became *י* owing to the preceding intransitive *i*-vowel: *חי*, thus making the stem a *verbum mediae geminatae* (cf. WRIGHT-DE GORJON<sup>3</sup>, §§ 166, D; 179, remark b). The stem of *חַיָּה* *serpent*, on the other hand, is *חוי* (cf. *سبل*). — P. H.] 15
- (20) *סָרְסָר* appear to pronounce *יִקְרָה* instead of *אֵל* *יִקְרָה*; see on 2, 7; 4, 15.
- (21) The Q<sup>r</sup>è rightly reads *שָׁוִי* instead of the K<sup>r</sup>thib *שָׁוִי*, or as GINSB. adds, like KAUTZSCH (*Gram.* p. 175, *ad* p. 89), *שָׁוִי*. The assumption of a mere mistake in the separation of the words [KAUTZSCH, § 47, g, 3, a] is hardly adequate. 25
- The wild asses are mentioned here, as BEVAN says, as *a type of savagery* only (cf. Job 39, 5-8). CALVIN's expansion of the expression into an exile of the king among barbarians was rightly rejected by HITZIG. Wild asses live far from the dwellings of men, where fodder is given to cattle, and so HAUPT's suggestion to read *עֲרִירָא* (cf. Joel I, 18) instead of *עֲרִירָא* seems very plausible [cf. PRINCE, 30 *l. c.*, p. 111]. However, I should not be inclined to substitute *עֲרִירָא* for the traditional *עֲרִירָא*.
- (22) GINSEBURG and STRACK point *הַשְּׁפֵלֶת*, while some of the MSS collated by STRACK read *הַשְּׁפֵלָה*; so, too, MARTI.
- (23) For the order of the metals, see on 2, 35. 35
- Θ* rightly takes *לֵה*, against the accents, as referring to *וְלֹא־לֵהָ* (KAUTZSCH, § 84, 1). To explain *ל* as = the Latin *penes* [cf. Jer. 10, 23] is too far-fetched. Still less does it seem advisable to strike it out.
- (25) The fact that *מִנָּה* only express *מִנָּה* once does not warrant the assertion that the word occurred but once in their texts; the impressive repetition is one of the beauties of the original. 40
- [The first *מִנָּה* seems to be the passive participle of *מִנָּה* *to count*, while the second *מִנָּה* represents the *status absolutus* of *מִנָּה* *mina*. The words *מִנָּה* *תְּקֵל* *וּפְרָסִין* mean: *There has been counted* (cf. *מִנְיָה* *destiny, predestination*), *a mina, a shekel, and half-minas*, the half-minas (*ḥarsîn* or, perhaps, *pērîsîn*) alluding to the division of the empire between the Medes and the Persians, the *mina* (*mînâ*) referring to Nebuchadnezzar, followed by the shekel (*šēqēl*), the sixtieth part of the mina, symbolizing Belshazzar, the unworthy successor of the great Babylonian king. Compared with Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar was not only *a mina* *פרס בן מנה* but *a shekel* *שקל בן מנה*! See HAUPT, *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, No. 58, p. 104 (July 1887); PRINCE, *Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin*, Baltimore, 1893, p. 8. — P. H.] 50
- BÄR and GINSB. rightly adopt the pronunciations *תְּקֵל* and *וּפְרָסִין*. The exceptional vocalization *תְּקֵל* and *פְּרָסִין* (v. 28), instead of *תְּקֵל* and *פְּרָסִין*, is chosen in order

- 5 11) The very free rendering of **¶** *et unusquisque secundum suam bibebat octetam* does not warrant an alteration of the text, although  $\Theta$  ( $\kappa\alpha\iota$   $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega\nu$ ) prefixed  $\iota$  to the final word  $\psi\eta\tau\alpha$ , connecting it with v. 2.
- 12)  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$  does not mean *when the wine began to taste*, but *at the command of the wine, under the influence of the wine*; see PRINCE, *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin*, Baltimore, 1893, p. 118 below. As an indication of the arbitrary method of  $\Theta$  the omission of the wives and concubines "evidently out of regard for decorum" (BEHRM.) deserves mention; cf. 6, 19 the omission of the dancing-women.
- 13)  $\text{וַיִּסְבְּבֵם}$  should perhaps be inserted, with  $\Theta$   $\text{¶}$ , after  $\text{וַהֲבִיבֵם}$ ; cf. v. 2.
- To strike out the words  $\text{בֵּית אֱלֹהֵי דִי}$ , which are wanting in v. 2, on the authority of 10 **¶** *de templo quod fuerat in Jerusalem* is questionable; for  $\Theta$  has  $\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$ .
- 15) As to the Q<sup>re</sup>  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$ , intended to replace the K<sup>thib</sup>  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$ ; cf. 7, 20, and KAUTZSCH, §§ 23, 2; 98, 2, c. The use of the masc. form for both genders is a peculiarity of Bibl. Aramaic, which is met with also in Nabatean inscriptions, cf. DRIVER-KOTHSTEIN, *Einleitung*, p. 540 [English edition, p. 472]. The feminine form, however, 15 was known to the Masorites owing to its currency in the Targums, and was therefore substituted in the Q<sup>re</sup>.
- 16)  $\text{שְׁנֵי עֲלוּהֵי שְׁנֵי עֲלוּהֵי}$  is considered by BEHRM. so harsh that he would correct our expression in accordance with v. 9. This is also preferred by KAUTZSCH, § 89, 2 and NÖLDEKE, *Lit. Centralblatt*, 1896, No. 9, who declares § 4, p in STRACK'S 20 *Abriss*, to be superfluous. BEVAN gives  $\text{שְׁנֵי עֲלוּהֵי}$  as an alternative; but cf. EWALD, § 315, b, note.
- The spelling  $\text{אֲרִיבְרֵתָהּ}$  is not unsupported by evidence; still, GINSB. is right in preferring, with BÄR,  $\text{אֲרִיבְרֵתָהּ}$ ; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 60, 1.
- 25) The meaning of the foreign word, pronounced here and in vv. 16, 29 in the Q<sup>re</sup> 25  $\text{אֲרִיבְרֵתָהּ}$  = Syr.  $\text{أربرته}$  (cf. GES. *Thes.*), is sufficiently established by the word  $\mu\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\kappa\eta\varsigma$ , by which  $\Theta$  translate it. The derivation from the Greek, however, adopted by KAUTZSCH, § 64, 4, is improbable. In fact,  $\mu\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\kappa\eta\varsigma$  appears rather to be derived from  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$ . It seems necessary, therefore, to fall back, with BEHRM. p. ix, upon the Sanscrit *mānika*. On the other hand, we have no certain tradi- 30 tion as to the consonants and the pronunciation of the K<sup>thib</sup>. BÄR in fact declares (p. 74) the forms of the Received Text,  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$  and  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$ , to be incorrect, and pronounces  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$ ; while GINSB. decides in favor of  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$ , and adds further, as K<sup>thib</sup> forms,  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$  and  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$ . According to MARTI'S *Porta*, pp. 31<sup>\*</sup>, 60<sup>\*</sup>, the K<sup>thib</sup> is to be read, with ANDREAS,  $\text{הַמְּנִיכָה}$ .
- 35 7.16. 29)  $\Theta$  renders  $\epsilon\lambda\theta\omicron\sigma\iota\alpha$   $\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$   $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$   $\tau\eta\varsigma$   $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma$ , but  $\Theta$  has rightly  $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ , and in v. 29  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\omicron\nu\tau\alpha$   $\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\tau\omicron\nu$ . In addition to the ordinary  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$  (2, 39), KAUTZSCH (§ 65, 1, note 3 and § 66, 1) assumes here two by-forms, namely  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$ , v. 7, and  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$ , vv. 16, 29. But it is not probable that  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$  is "an abnormal stat. emphat. for  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$  *tertius*." Moreover, it would conflict in v. 29 with the prevailing rule 40 [KAUTZSCH, § 85, 1<sup>\*</sup>]. Hence it would seem best to read in v. 7 (cf. GES.-BUHLER<sup>2</sup>)  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$ , and, in the same way, substituting  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$  for  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$  in vv. 16, 29. BEHRM. prefers  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$  in all three passages; DE GOEJE (*Theol. Tijdschr.* 1885, p. 71) would point in v. 7,  $\text{תְּלִיתִי}$ .
- 45 8) For  $\text{עֲלִינִי}$ , see on 4, 4.
- For the Q<sup>re</sup>  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$ , see on 4, 15. BÄR (cf. p. 90) and GINSB., with the Occidentals or Palestinians, place it in the text, and attribute  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$  to the Babylonians as a K<sup>thib</sup>.
- 10) As vv. 9 and 10 begin in  $\Theta$  with the same word, MARTI thought that  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$  has dropped out in  $\Theta$  at the beginning of v. 10.
- 50 12) We should certainly pronounce, with  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$  and  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$ , cf. KAUTZSCH, § 40, 3 note, instead of  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$  and  $\text{בְּצִוַּת הַיַּיִן}$  of  $\Theta$ . The participles do not suit the context. HITZIG believed (*Theol. Stud. und Krit.* 1837, p. 927) that  $\Theta$  intended no parti-

- 4 For עֲנִיָּן, accented on the *ultima*, not on the penult, cf. KAUTZSCH, §§ 15, a; 57, a, β; contrast GES.-BUHL<sup>12</sup>.
- (27) BÄR (pp. 73.92) and GINSB. write, with Ben-Asher, בְּנִיתָה. In spite of the good evidence in support of this strange form, בְּנִיתָה is to be preferred, following Ben-Naphtali; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 15, e and STRACK's *Cod. Erfurtensis* and *Cod. Jemenensis*. 5  
BÄR and GINSB. rightly read תִּקְרָה instead of the Received Text תִּקְרָה; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 57, a, α.
- (30) Θ has only the comparison with the eagle and the lion, Θ only that with the lion and the birds, and in inverted order; both are needless departures from א. 10
- (31) The בְּרִכְתָּה, read by BÄR and GINSB. without Metheg, should be written בְּרִכְתָּה or, 10  
with STRACK, בְּרִכְתָּה; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 9 end.
- (32) This verse is taken even by Θ (ὡς οὐδὲν ἐλογίσθησαν) and S in such a way (כלָה = כלא) that the negative particle would stand as a pure substantive — a unique case (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 67, ι). MICHAELIS (*Ann. für Ungelehrte*, p. 41) departs from the vowel-points, and endeavors to bring out the sense *abide under his care and dominion*. If the consonants be altered, כְּכֵן might find support in Is. 51, 6, unless 15  
we are to understand *gnats* in that passage. BEVAN, BEHRMANN, BUHL content themselves with closely connecting the negation with the participle; the sense thus obtained, *such as are not to be regarded*, does not seem flat to them.
- (33) Notwithstanding לִיקָר in v. 27, א. requires לִיקָר, and BÄR, GINSB., and MARTI (cf. 20  
§ 20) so write in this case, but erroneously; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 57, a, α and STRACK's *Abriss*, p. 20.\* ROSENMÜLLER rightly takes הַרְרִי וְיִי as the subject. The intentional aggregation of the words, in which in v. 33 *עַל יְהוֹב עָלֵי* (v. 31), is twice 25  
repeated, is in keeping with the solemnity. According to BEVAN this homœoteleuton has misled the Syriac translator to omit *עַל יְהוֹב וְיִי* (v. 31). BEHRM. 25  
thinks the text overloaded. He tries to improve it, and, misled by the free translation of Θ (εἰς τὴν τιμὴν τῆς βασιλείας μου ἡλθον), he proposes as an emendation הַרְרָה הַרְרָה (חררת seems to be a misprint)†; instead of הַרְרִי הַרְרִי, however, is used in 30  
vv. 31, 34 in quite a different sense. According to LEVY's *Chald. Wörterb.* הַרְרִי (BEHRM. writes חַרְרִי)† occurs only in the Jerus. Targums for חַרְרִי; but a new word 30  
for *return* is hardly probable, inasmuch as previously and subsequently we find *חַרְרִי*. Following Θ καὶ ἡ δόξα μου ἀπεδόθη μοι (a translation, however, which is quite arbitrary) J. D. MICHAELIS suggested the emendation וְיִי מַלְכוּתִי וְיִי.
- MARTI does not approve of BEHRMANN's conjecture, but his own suggestion is not much better. He remarks: If חַרְרִי together with י is not to be looked upon 35  
as a gloss, following v. 27, one might be inclined to substitute אֶתְרָרָה or אֶתְרָרָה *obtained*.
- BÄR and GINSB. both write בְּעֵנָה, with virtual sharpening of the ע. The ordinary editions have בְּעֵנָה, against the Masorah. The *Codex Drenburgii* collated by STRACK reads the Qal, וְיִבְעֵנָה; so, too, MARTI, as a Pacl of this verb does not occur. Of GINSB.'s הַתְקִנָּה and BÄR's הַתְקִנָּה the latter is the true pronunciation. 40  
GINSB.'s reading, however, represents the genuine Masoretic tradition as shown by the majority of MSS; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 34. MARTI thinks that the strange 3 p. fem. sing. הַתְקִנָּה may be explained if we make מַלְכוּתִי the subject, and read 40  
עָלֵי instead of עָלֵי.
- BÄR's spelling הַתְּי, which recurs in 5,20 in הַתְּיָה as well as in similar cases is 45  
not followed by GINSB., who prints הַתְּיָה with the common editions.
- Pronounce מַלְכוּתִי as in 3,25.

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† STRACK, too, writes הַרְרִי הַרְרִי, with ה, but NÖLDEKE in his review of STRACK's 50  
book (*Lit. Centralblatt*, 1896, No. 9) remarks that in so old a document it must be a ח, not a ה. I must, therefore, retract the statement, made in my review of BEHRMANN's *Commentary* (*Theol. Lit.-Zeit.* 1895, col. 357), that BEHRMANN's חַרְרִי is a misprint.

- 4 (12.20.23) With KAUTZSCH, § 59, c, we should pronounce עֶקֶר, following the Syriac form, instead of אֶקֶר אֶ; cf. 7,9. הֶקֶר. Both GINSBURG and STRACK, however, point עֶקֶר.
- (12.20) BEHRM. regards בְּרֵאשִׁי בְּרֵאשִׁי as a gloss intended to paraphrase, in better Aramaic, the expression בְּעֵשֶׂב אֲרֵעָא, not only in v. 12, where אֲרֵעָא after חֲלָקָא closes the verse, but also in v. 20, where these two words are wanting after חֲלָקָא. 5  
But עֵשֶׂב (cf. vv. 22.29.30; 5,21) would need no paraphrasing, and the text supported by  $\Theta$  employs the synonymous expressions in such a way that they designate primarily the *dwelling*, and only in the second instance, *food*. After the band of iron and brass had been mentioned, which might naturally suggest an enclosed space, the reference to green fields would seem in place. The as- 10  
sumption of a gloss is as needless here as in 6,5. NÖLDEKE rightly considers it strange that the same mistake should occur twice.
- (13.14) The Q<sup>r</sup>ê seems to be right in reading אֲנָשָׁא (as *e. g.* in 2,43; 4,22.29) instead of the K<sup>e</sup>thib אֲנוּשָׁא, although in the Nabatean inscriptions אֲנוּשׁ occurs instead of אֲנָשׁ. NÖLDEKE decides against MARTI in favor of the K<sup>e</sup>thib. 15
- (14) אֲנָשׁ עַד דְּבֵרָא appears to be a transcriptional error for עַל דְּבֵרָא; cf. 2,30. Notwithstanding KAUTZSCH, § 69, 10, BEHRM. rejects the emendation, and holds that as עַד דְּ designates purpose, so 'עַל דְּ designates result (*so that*); still the assumption of an assimilation of the ל (KAUTZSCH, § 11,2) seems more natural.
- Although in v. 14 the Heb. plural form אֲנָשִׁים (but cf. 7,10) is recognized by 20  
אֶ (see on 2,10), KAUTZSCH (§ 51,2) and BEHRM. are probably right in refusing to ascribe the Hebrew plural ending to the author. They believe it to be due to the thoughtlessness of a copyist. In that case, the collective singular אֲנָשָׁא, which is used elsewhere in the Book, would be the original reading here also. In 7,10, instead of the K<sup>e</sup>thib אֲנָשִׁים, we should take the Q<sup>r</sup>ê אֲלַפְיָן אֲנָשָׁא. 25
- The K<sup>e</sup>thib replaced by the Q<sup>r</sup>ê עֲלָה עֲלָה should not be pronounced, with BÄR, עֲלִיָּה, but 'alaih; see on 2,4<sup>b</sup>. GINSBURG writes: עֲלִיָּה אוּ עֲלָה כְּתִיב. A similar case with this same suffix occurs again in 5,21; 7,4.5.6.7.8.19.20.
- (15.16) Q<sup>r</sup>ê needlessly (this is also MARTI's opinion) פִּשְׂרָא instead of פִּשְׂרָא; cf. 5,8, and see on 2,7. 30
- (16.21) The K<sup>e</sup>thib מְרָא is contracted by the Q<sup>r</sup>ê to מְרָ; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 11,3, b, and DRIVER-ROTHSTEIN, *Einleitung*, p. 540 [English edition, p. 472], where illustrations from Nabatean inscriptions are given in which, as BEVAN remarks, א retained its consonantal sound.
- (19) There is a gross error involved in the Q<sup>r</sup>ê רְבַת instead of the K<sup>e</sup>thib רְבִית or, as 35  
BÄR prefers and GINSB. allows, רְבִיָּה. The Q<sup>r</sup>ê might pass, at best, as an erroneous form (see on 2,35<sup>b</sup>) for רְבַת, *i. e.* third pers. sing. fem. But the context here requires the second pers. sing. masc., and this cannot (BÄR, p. 72 notwithstanding) be used in abbreviated form after the analogy of רְבִיָּה (see on 2,23), but occurs in לִ"א verbs (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 47, d) only with the unabbreviated affirmative 40  
ending ת, or even קָה; cf. 2,31.
- (21) The Q<sup>r</sup>ê is right in reading קִשְׁתָּ, as the K<sup>e</sup>thib can be nothing but a mere transcriptional error, (KAUTZSCH, § 47, g, 1, a), though BÄR and GINSB. attempt to pronounce it קִשְׁתָּ.
- (24) KAUTZSCH (§ 57, a,  $\beta$ ) explains the Q<sup>r</sup>ê as a singular, BEHRM. as a plural; both, 45  
however, are agreed that the K<sup>e</sup>thib, which, with BÄR, they pronounce קִשְׁתָּ, is a singular. HITZIG and BEVAN see in the K<sup>e</sup>thib, which stands for חֲטִיךְ, a plural of קִשְׁתָּ. As the context unquestionably requires a plural form, we must probably explain both K<sup>e</sup>thib and Q<sup>r</sup>ê as plurals, and as such GINSB.'s reading of the K<sup>e</sup>thib חֲטִיךְ, for which he gives as Q<sup>r</sup>ê קִשְׁתָּ, is no doubt intended. 50
- BÄR, GINSBURG, STRACK, and MARTI read וְיִתְּתֶךָ (KAUTZSCH, § 56, a,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ). This form is better attested than וְיִתְּתֶךָ which can hardly be intended as singular (MARTI, § 76, i).



- 4 that NÖLDEKE (*Lit. Centralbl.* 1896, col. 703) calls this explanation of MARTI's *einen hübschen Freund*. NÖLDEKE considers the common comparison of כַּל קַבֵּל רִי with *all die weil* impossible. But if MARTI's view were correct, אַל would have had to write in Prov. 24, 12 קַבְּעֵלוּ instead of קַבְּעֵלוּ.
- (6) MARTI, both in KAUTZSCH's *Beilagen* and in his *Porta*, p. 26\*, follows Θ, and 5 inserts שָׁמַע before חוּוִי, as though this word were indispensable to the context; he thinks that mistaken imitation of c. 2, where Daniel must guess the dream itself, may well have led to the omission. But the ἄκουσον added by Θ is of no more value than the date in 3, 1 (*cf.* BEHRM., p. xxxii, 2). The explanatory פֶּשֶׁרָה, which is of frequent occurrence in the Book of Daniel, means 10 *that is, or namely* (German *und zwar*), as *e. g.* in 2, 16. 18; 4, 10. 22; 7, 20; 8, 10.
- GIESEBRECHT, *Gött. gel. Anz.* 1895, p. 598, proposes to read אֶחָדָא instead of חוּוִי. He points to the elision of the א in 8, 8, and makes the ingenious remark that פֶּשֶׁרָה presupposes only the singular form הַלְמִי, and in the Book of Daniel only לִילִית or רֹאשִׁי are met with after חוּוִי. His emendation, however, would seem 15 to be unnecessary.
- (8.17) As the words חוּוִי, חוּהוּ (v. 7), and חוּוִיתָ (v. 17) occur in the immediate context, it is natural to derive the obscure חוּוִיתָ from חוּהוּ = *behold* (v. 20), and to render it *appearance* (with SIEGFR.-STADE and KAUTZSCH, § 55 end, or § 61, 4, b, note), although the form is doubtful. In both passages אַ has *aspectus*, without the divergence in 20 v. 17 from אַל which appears in KAUTZSCH (*Beilagen*), who supplies סוּף between חוּוִי and אַל against the evidence of Θ. In Θ we find in v. 8 the double translation δρασος and κύτος (Θ, κύτος only); in v. 17, on the contrary, δρασος only (Θ, κύτος). In addition to the statement of the height of the tree, some expression for its 25 spreading seems to be called for; therefore Θ reads κύτος and LUTHER: *breitete sich aus bis* (= *spread itself out unto*; *cf.* HITZIG's *Umfang* = *circumference* and EWALD's *Umkreis* = *circuit*), though these renderings are, perhaps, merely inferred from the context. But when HITZIG and even GES.-BUHL<sup>12</sup> combine חוּוִיתָ with Arabic حَوْزَة *surface*, we cannot help thinking how RENAN compared the Arabic lexicon to chaos, for in it *avec un peu de bonne volonté on peut* 30 *trouver tout ce que l'on désire*. It is better in such a case to fall back, with BEHRM., on the emendation חוּוִיתָ = *its compass*, although חוּוִי is generally used in the Targums as an adverb, and, when doubled, corresponds to the Hebrew סָבִיב. KAUTZSCH (*Die Heil. Schrift des AT*, p. 894) has shrunk from translating חוּוִיתָ, and remarks upon it: "Literally: *its appearance*. Probably the text is 35 corrupt; we should expect: *its branches* or the like." The spreading of the *boughs* (δασος) which we find in the *Gracus Venetus* is guesswork (*cf.* GES., *Thes.*) just as Θ's οὐρανὸν αὐτοῦ τῷ καὶ ἡμῶν ὡς σταδίον τριακοντα. Pure conjecture, however, obtains its philological justification through the following ingenious emendation of the text. HAUPT proposes to let the words חוּוִיתָ and 40 רֹוּטָה יִמְצָא and 17f. change places, so that the text would read: *וְרֹוּטָה יִמְצָא, וְחוּוִיתָ שְׁפִיר וְאֵנְבָה שְׁנֵי, אֵנְבָה וְחוּוִיתָ לְכֹל הָאָרֶץ*: *the height of its fruit reached unto heaven, and its foliage to the end of the whole earth. Its appearance was fair, and its fruit abundant*. חוּוִיתָ would then correspond to the Heb. מִרְאֵה in Gen. 2, 9, where similarly the appearance is mentioned before the fruit (לְמַאֲבָל) 45 *pleasant to look at and good to eat*.
- (9) Instead of the K<sup>thib</sup> חוּוִיתָ, the Q<sup>re</sup>, following v. 18, prefers the fem. form יִדְבָּרְךָ, but needlessly.
- (11) אַל does not point here תְּחוּוִיתָ, but תְּחַוֵּיתָ. STRACK keeps the traditional reading; MARTI, however, rejects תְּחַוֵּיתָ as a Hebraism. In view of vv. 9. 18; 7. 28; Jer. 50 10, 11 NÖLDEKE remarks that תְּחוּוִיתָ would seem to be preferable, adding that he has met occasionally in Syriac *tahtai* as a preposition, but always without personal suffixes (*Gött. gel. Anz.* 1884, p. 1015).

- 3 following KAUTZSCH, § 57, a, α. SIEGFR.-STADE, on the other hand, read  $\text{לבָּה}$  in both passages, while THELE and GINSB. give  $\text{לבָּה}$  in 3,25, but in 6,24:  $\text{לבָּה}$ .
- (27,28) The singular form  $\text{בְּשִׁשָּׁהּ}$ , preferred by the Q<sup>r</sup>ê in both verses, is inadmissible. The K<sup>e</sup>thîb  $\text{בְּשִׁשָּׁהּ}$  is perfectly unexceptionable. The Q<sup>r</sup>ê is a pedantic inference drawn from  $\text{בְּשִׁשָּׁהּ}$  by the Palestinian scribes only (BÄR, p. 90).
- (29) The Q<sup>r</sup>ê, following 6,5, reads  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$  *error*. Although KAUTZSCH (§ 61,4,b) still regards the K<sup>e</sup>thîb  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$  as a transcriptional error, it might be the equivalent of  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$ ; cf. 4,14. The K<sup>e</sup>thîb, for which GINSB. gives the three pronunciations mentioned below, was probably read  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$  (HITZIG, BEVAN). Hence, it should neither be pronounced, with BÄR,  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$ , nor, with KAUTZSCH and BEHRM.,  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$ , 10 as if on a parity with  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$ . Instead of resorting to a supposititious parallel form of  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$ , it is much simpler, surely, to assume contraction (cf. 4,16,34, and KAUTZSCH, § 11,3,b). An analogous case, pointed out by HITZIG, would be the Heb.  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$  in 1 S. I, 17. MARTI thinks that the  $\text{ש}$  had been omitted by the scribe, and subsequently added between the lines; afterwards, perhaps, it was joined to 15  $\text{שֵׁשׁ}$ ; cf. v. 28.
- (31) A date is also wanting before the fifth and sixth of the ten sections of our Book; yet EWALD, resting on the fancies of  $\Theta$ , whose arbitrariness in Dan. 3-6 certainly passes all bounds, felt justified (*Proph.*<sup>2</sup> iii, pp. 364, 367 f.) in supplying the following sentence before v. 31: *In the twenty-eighth year of the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar, King Nebuchadnezzar wrote thus to all the peoples, nations, and tongues that dwell upon the whole earth.*
- 4 (1)  $\Theta$  omits the date, favored here, but not in 3,31, by  $\Theta$ ; and, in spite of 3,1, pays no attention to the words  $\text{Ἐτους ὀκτωκαίδεκάτου τῆς βασιλείας Ναβ. εἶπεν}$ . 25 BÄR and STRACK read  $\text{בְּבִי}$ , but GINSBURG and MARTI (§ 76, c) seem to be right in preferring  $\text{בְּבִי}$ , which is much better attested.
- (4) In place of the K<sup>e</sup>thîb  $\text{עָלִין}$ , the Q<sup>r</sup>ê prefers, here and in 5,8,  $\text{עָלִין}$ . For the frequent occurrence of uncontracted forms (5,10), cf. BEVAN and BEHRM. *ad loc.*, also DALMAN, pp. 272, 274.
- (5) We should perhaps, with J. D. MICHAELIS, pronounce  $\text{וְעַד}$  instead of  $\text{וְעַד}$ . The sense *yet another* (cf. 2,11; Gen. 37,9; Deut. 19,9), also preferred by BEVAN, seems easier than *until at last*, or *until (as) the last*. The reading of the Q<sup>r</sup>ê  $\text{וְעַד}$ , which occurs e. g. 2,11,44, is clear, and the K<sup>e</sup>thîb appears to be nothing but a different pronunciation of the same; [cf. Syr.  $\text{ܘܥܕܐ}$ , plur.  $\text{ܘܥܕܐܝܢ}$ ; NÖLDEKE, *Syr. Gramm.* § 46 and p. 85 below; *Mand. Gr.* §§ 118, 149; *Neusyr. Gr.* p. 107, n. 1 ( $\text{بحرين}$  *Bahrîn* for *Bahrân*, cf.  $\text{بحراني}$ ); HAUPT, *The Assyrian E-vowel*, p. 17, n. 1. BARTH's objections, *Nominalbildung*, p. 319, are not valid]. SIEGFR.-STADE, however, reject the reading  $\text{وְעַד}$  adopted by KAUTZSCH (§ 61, 3,a) and BUHL (Ges. 12), retaining the sense *until the last*, or *at last*, just as 40 BUHL, who compares in Hebrew 1 S. I, 22. The Heb.  $\text{אַחֵרִין}$  (Job 19,25) = *last* has, of course, nothing to do with this. BEHRM. prefers, with SIEGFR.-STADE as well as BÄR and GINSB., the K<sup>e</sup>thîb  $\text{אַחֵרִין}$ , regarding the most generally accepted sense *at last* as impossible; but his own explanation of the K<sup>e</sup>thîb, taking it either as sing. or plur., is certainly not unexceptionable. However, the trans- 45 lation *And in addition to others, besides others*, is less probable than that grounded on Ezra 4,21 ( $\text{עַד}$  for  $\text{עַד}$ ), viz. *until another*; for in addition to  $\Theta$ ,  $\text{ἕως ἄλλθεν Δανιηλ}$ ,  $\text{ἌΣ}$  have  $\text{ἕως οὐ ἕτερος εἰσῆλθεν ἐνώπιόν μου Δανιηλ}$ . MARTI (§ 98) translates  $\text{וְעַד}$  *then at last (da nun endlich)*. In  $\text{אַחֵרִין}$ , which he reads  $\text{אַחֵרִין}$ , he sees (§ 94,b) an adverb with the meaning *at last*, comparing Arab.  $\text{بعدين}$  50 (*ba'dain*) *afterwards*. This explanation appears to be as hazardous as his theory regarding  $\text{בְּלֵבְלֵב}$ : he thinks (§ 95,d) that it should be written as one word, a compound of  $\text{בְּלֵבְלֵב}$  and  $\text{ב}$  (cf., however, Prov. 24,12,29). I am surprised to find

- peculiar passive forms has as yet been attained. BEHRM. (pp. vii f.) suggests a Hittafal of אָחָה, referring to  $\Theta^0$  Gen. 33, 11. Also STRACK (§ 12, b) mentions אָחָה אָחָה, citing G. DALMAN's valuable *Grammatik des jüdisch-palästinischen Aramäisch*, Leipzig, 1894, p. 299. STRACK, however, prefers to explain the form as Hof'al, as suggested to him by J. BARTH (*hiythayith* = *huythayith*; cf. יִיךְ Ex. 30, 32; [יִיךְ], however, is merely a transcriptional error for יִיךְ; so *am*). WELLI, has a simpler view. He remarks in the Berlin *Deutsche Lit.-Zeit.*, 1887, No. 27, col. 968: "There is no objection to considering the Aram. passive perfects קָמַיִל and הִיחִי as new forms developed from the participle. Of necessity, the ה of יִיחִי would have to be dropped in the perfect." Cf. MARTI, §§ 60, b; 64, l. 10
- (14) Instead of BÄR and GINSB.'s reading אָחָה אָחָה, it is better to read אָחָה אָחָה with ה *interrogativum* (KAUTZSCH, § 67, 2). Yet as the reference to the Heb. בְּצִירָה Num. 35, 20 is doubtful (KAUTZSCH, § 67, 4), it would seem easier to emend אָחָה to אָחָה, with BEVAN and BEHRM., following 2, 5. 8. But it need not be inferred, with STRACK, that  $\Theta$ , who replaces the inappropriate Δὴ τί of  $\Theta$  with Εἰ ἀληθῶς, 15 so much better suited to the context, or Σ who follows  $\Theta$ , were aware of this emendation of the text, or actually read the Persian אָחָה אָחָה.
- (15) For the אָחָה preferred by BÄR, but not by GINSB., see on v. 6. BÄR and STRACK rightly read the last word of v. 15: יִיךְ; (cf. v. 17), though GINSB. and MARTI have יִיךְ. 20
- (16) The accent *Athnach* should be carried one word forward.  $\Theta$  rightly begins the address (cf. v. 9) with מַלְאָכָה, which through a transcriptional error has dropped out of  $\mathfrak{A}$ , and is wanting even in  $\Theta$ ; cf.  $\Psi$  42, 7 the first word, after the refrain in v. 6, also read correctly by BÄTHGEN.
- Instead of the adjective תְּשֻׁבָה, KAUTZSCH, § 58, 2, e reads, with BÄR and 25 STRACK, the participle תְּשֻׁבָה.
- (18) From the K<sup>c</sup>thib אָחָה אָחָה, the Q<sup>c</sup>rê has made אָחָה אָחָה, eliding the plural אָ; see on 2, 4<sup>b</sup>. According to BÄR (*ad* 2, 10), whose view has been accepted by GES-BUHL<sup>12</sup>, the first syllable is written *plene* only before suffixes; in all other cases the Masorah requires אָחָה instead of the אָחָה given by the Received Text, which 30 GINSB. and STRACK, under a different estimate of the tradition, adopt even where there is no suffix.
- (19) The Q<sup>c</sup>rê אָחָה אָחָה is superfluous, since the plural of the K<sup>c</sup>thib, as in Hebrew, occasions no difficulty; only, we should not pronounce, with BÄR, אָחָה אָחָה (so, too, GINSB. who adds also אָחָה אָחָה), but, with BEHRM., אָחָה אָחָה or אָחָה אָחָה. 35
- (21) The Q<sup>c</sup>rê אָחָה אָחָה, which in the Oriental or Babylonian texts is also the K<sup>c</sup>thib (BÄR, p. 90), has *Dagesh dirimens*. The K<sup>c</sup>thib is not to be pronounced אָחָה אָחָה (BÄR, p. 96), but אָחָה אָחָה. GINSB. gives both these forms as the K<sup>c</sup>thib of the Occidental or Palestinian texts.
- (23) NORZI writes אָחָה אָחָה, while BÄR and GINSB. as well as STRACK and MARTI require אָחָה אָחָה; אָחָה אָחָה would seem to be more correct; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 65, 1, note 1.
- For the apocryphal addition found in  $\Theta$  after v. 23, cf. BEHRM., p. xxix, and § 5 of the article on *Daniel* by the present writer in the *Dictionary of the Bible* edited by CHEYNE. Those 67 verses appear to be of purely Greek origin; at any rate they never found their way into  $\mathfrak{A}$ , though they were taken up from 45  $\Theta$  into other Versions.
- (25) In this verse, unlike 3, 26, we should give the preference, with LÖHR (ZAT<sup>19</sup> 95, p. 85), to the *Codex Chisianus* over the Hexaplar Syriac, whose אָחָה אָחָה follows the καὶ περιπατοῦντας of  $\Theta$ , while  $\mathfrak{A}$  and the *Chisianus*, which represents  $\Theta$ , have not the objectionable conjunction before the participle. Moreover, the 50 Masorete pronunciation as a Haf'el participle would seem less acceptable than that of the Piel participle (אָחָה אָחָה; cf. 4, 26); so, too, in 4, 34.

STRACK points, with BÄR (p. 71) and GES-BUHL<sup>12</sup>, both here and in 6, 24, אָחָה אָחָה,

3 might be well to add, however, that Dr. ANDREAS treats **𐤀** very freely; he would read *e. g.* דנפתיא instead of תפתיא &c.

It is hard to conceive why MARTI considers the last four words, רי הקים נבוכדנצר, טלנא, not original in v. 2. It seems to me we are not justified in assuming a gloss, but if we are inclined to resort to that expedient it would seem easier to find a gloss in v. 3, owing to the repetition in v. 3<sup>a</sup> and 3<sup>b</sup>.

- (5) In vv. 5.7.10.15 קיתרם (Greek κίθαρις), which BÄR would pronounce קיתרם, GINSB. קיתרם or קיתרם is improperly changed by the Q<sup>r</sup>ê into the usual Targumic form קתרם.
- (6) The pronunciation קן, preferred by BÄR, following the Masorah, instead of the 10 𐤒 adopted by GINSB. and STRACK, is open to serious doubts (see KAUTZSCH, § 22, 1). MARTI, on the other hand, thinks (§ 27, b, note) that קן, which is not found in the early editions, must be explained as a kind of pausal lengthening. He is of the opinion, therefore, that the vocalization is based on accurate tradition.

Instead of שעתא or שעתה of the Received Text, BÄR and GINSB., following the 15 best evidence, write שעתא or שעתה; but שעה in 4, 16, as well as the cognate forms in both Syriac and Arabic, points to an *ê* in the first syllable (*cf.* KAUTZSCH, § 56, a, β, 2, at the end) in the present passage as well as in v. 15; 4, 30; 5, 5. The *ê* of **𐤀** appears to be incorrect. *Cf.* also GES.-BUHL<sup>12</sup>. STRACK points throughout שעתא with *š*, adding, however, that *š*, with *ê*, is given by the *Codex* 20 *Jemenensis* in 4, 30; 5, 5 and by the *Codex Dercenburgii* in 3, 6. 15; 5, 5. *Cf.* MARTI's Glossary, p. 87.

- (7) The טומפניה, which stands in vv. 5.10.15, has here probably dropped out by oversight, although it is true that it is also wanting in **Ⲅ**. This term for the bag-pipe is unquestionably taken from the Greek, but both its spelling and its exact meaning are doubtful. The Masorah reads טמ in all three passages, the K<sup>e</sup>thib in v. 10, however, gives ט. Against the usual derivation from *συσφώνια* (KAUTZSCH, § 64, 4), the objection has been raised by BEHRMANN that the Greek word does not denote a musical instrument, and that it would be easier to derive טמפניה from *σφώνω=reed*. He points to the Syriac **ܦܦܢܝܐ** [FRÄNKEL, *Aram. Fremd-* 30 *wörter*, p. 277] in support of טמפניה as the older form of the Aram. word, and derives it direct from *σφώνια*. If he be right in comparing the Mandæic שאמבריא in 3, 22, so far as the insertion of the *m* is concerned [*cf.* NÖLDEKE, *Mand. Gr.* p. 76, 3; DELITZSCH, *Assyr. Gr.* § 52], then the K<sup>e</sup>thib in v. 10 would probably be sounded **ܦܦܢܝܐ**; but BÄR and GINSB. write **פ** with Dagesh. 35

טמפניה is omitted by **Ⲅ** in vv. 7 and 10, by **Ⲙ** also in v. 5. MARTI, therefore, thinks (*Glossary*, p. 74) that the word has been inserted in v. 10 by a later scribe, especially as **ܦܦܢܝܐ** resembles the later Syriac form. This view, however, is not probable. DRIVER, *Introduction*<sup>5</sup>, p. 470, n. 3 remarks, The form טמפניה in 3, 10 is remarkably illustrated by **ܦܦܢܝܐ** = *συσφώνωσι*, in the sense *agreed*, in the great 40 bilingual inscription from Palmyra of A. D. 137 (ZDMG '83, p. 569; '88, p. 412); *cf.* post-Biblical Heb. **פפון**, *i. e.* *συσφώνων agreement*. BEHRMANN needlessly resorts to an imaginary Greek form *σφώνια* (see the German edition of DRIVER's work, translated by ROTHSTEIN, Berlin, 1896, p. 538).

- (12) As KAUTZSCH (§ 61, 6) rightly observes, the K<sup>e</sup>thib **ܦܦܢܝܐ** (*cf.* v. 8 **ܦܦܢܝܐ**) is 45 preferable to the Q<sup>r</sup>ê **ܦܦܢܝܐ**; see on 2, 5.

(12.18) The K<sup>e</sup>thib is wrong in requiring the plural, which, according to GINSB., would be **ܦܦܢܝܐ**; but the Q<sup>r</sup>ê cannot be adduced as evidence for the sing., because the Masorah everywhere strikes out the *v* of the plur.; see on 2, 4<sup>b</sup>.

- (13) The alteration of the passive form **ܦܦܢܝܐ** to the Haf'el **ܦܦܢܝܐ** (5, 3) does not com- 50 mend itself; for the **ܦܦܢܝܐ** of 6, 18, formed similarly (*cf.* KAUTZSCH, § 47, at the end) with short *a*, can, according to the context, be nothing else but a passive. According to KAUTZSCH (§ 41, at the end), no satisfactory explanation of these

- 2 (40) As in v. 39, the Q<sup>c</sup>ṯḥ **רְבִיעָה** corresponds to the K<sup>c</sup>ṯhḥ **רְבִיעָה**; so, too, *e. g.* in 3,25.26.32; 7,7.23. [Cf. ZA ii, 275,2].  
 KAUTZSCH-MARTI think that the context requires the connection, against the accents, of **כל אליו** with what follows; they also regard the three words **וכפרולא וי מרעע** 5  
**רַי מרעע**, which are wanting in Θ, as a gloss, being rendered suspicious by the *Waw* of the apodosis. But Θ certainly had these words before him though they may not be expressed in his free translation. This is clearly proved by the older text of Θ, **καὶ ὡς ὁ σίδηρος πᾶν δένδρον ἐκκόπτων**, apart from the confusion of **אלן** (so often written defectively; *cf.* v. 44) with **אילן** (*cf.* 4,7). The obscurity of **קל-אלן** 10  
 does not justify us in changing the text, whether these words be understood of the three metals named, or connected, in opposition to the accents, with what follows, and interpreted as relating to the first three kingdoms. The so-called **ו** of the apodosis (KAUTZSCH, § 69, 1), which BEHRM. erroneously assumes in 7,20, is here out of the question; it would be better to compare LUTHER's rendering of the **ו** in ψ 90,17 by *ja*.
- (43) As in v. 41 the Q<sup>c</sup>ṯḥ begins the verse with **ווי**; MARTI, however, now prefers the K<sup>c</sup>ṯhḥ omitting the superfluous **ו** (contrast his translation in KAUTZSCH's AT).
- (44) According to KAUTZSCH-MARTI we should read, with Θ, **מלכותה**, in order to obtain the sense expressed by **Ἀ** through the *stat. emph.*; see on v. 7. In point of sense, Θ **αὐτῆς ἡ βασιλεία**, and Θ, **ἡ βασιλεία αὐτοῦ**, agree; the translator, 20  
 however, is met by a difficulty in the fact that in the same verse **מלכו** means *kingdom*, both in the sense of *territory subject to a king*, and also in that of *royal authority, sovereign power*. Whether the word in question be interpreted according to 6,27 as *Kingdom of God*, or as *dominion of the kingdom*, the tradition, which by the *Raphel* over the **π** excludes both masc. and fem. suffixes, 25  
 is needlessly contradicted.
- (45) As to **מטניה**, see above on v. 34; and for the placing, on the authority of Θ, of **הקמת** after **הקמת** (*cf.* KAUTZSCH, § 46,3,b), see on v. 35. The codices collated by STRACK read **ומהימן**, with **קמין**; for this vocalization, STRACK refers to 6,5 and to G. DALMAN's *Gramm.* p. 258. For the meaning of **מהימן**, *cf.* BEVAN's note in 30  
 MARTI, p. 52\*.
- (49) For **עבירתה**, *cf.* STRACK, *Abriss*, p. 13\*. We must either read, with MARTI (§ 72,c), **ḥ**; or, with KAUTZSCH (§§ 9, note 4,c; 16,4), *Dagesh lene* without Metheg; *cf. supra* v. 20 **בנורתה**.
- 3 (1) Although in **Ἀ** the date is wanting both here and in the next section (vv. 31 ff.), Θ has retained here the *eighteenth year* of the king, which is given by Θ both in the present passage and in 4,1, omitting, however, the further embellishments of Θ.
- (2.3) GRÄTZ proposed to alter **גבריא** to **הרבריא**, which we first read in v. 24; LAGARDE 40  
 attempted to explain **גבריא** as a transcriptional error for the following official title **התבריא**, suggesting that **גבריא** should be struck out as an erroneous repetition. Neither explanation is quite satisfactory. If we disregard the words *and all (other) officials of the provinces*, which at once conclude and sum up, we read of seven classes of officials in **Ἀ**, while in Θ there are only six. But we do 45  
 not need to reduce the seven to six, because in v. 5 only six kinds of musical instruments are enumerated. Contrariwise, the usual triad of designations of peoples, which Θ, following **Ἀ**, reproduces in v. 4, has been made by Θ a four-fold group: **ἔθνη καὶ χῶραι, λαοὶ καὶ γλῶσσαι**.
- MARTI, too, would emend **Ἀ** **גבריא** in vv. 2.3; but according to his authority, 50  
 Dr. ANDREAS (p. 57\*), this word is merely a different adaptation of **גבריא** *treasurer*. For the many new explanations suggested by ANDREAS, we must refer the reader to the Glossary appended to MARTI's book in the *Porta* series. It

- 2 p. 118<sup>b</sup>; D. H. MÜLLER, *Sendschirli*, p. 50]. MARTI (§ 24, b) thinks the Q<sup>r</sup>é correct (contrast NÖLDEKE, *Lit. Centralbl.* 1896, 703); STRACK refers to S. LANDAUER'S *Studien zu Merx's Chrest. Targum*, in *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, 1888, p. 276.
- (34) The proposal to insert here, with  $\Theta\theta$ , מְטוּרָא from v. 45 before הַהַר הַזֶּה does not commend itself. The insertion of  $\xi\xi$  ὄρους, which REUSS still adduces as an explanation, does away with the atmosphere of mystery in the expression. Moreover, *mountain* accords badly with the close of v. 35, where the Great Mountain signifies the Messianic Kingdom, which spreads from Zion as its centre (Is. 2, 2;  $\psi$  87) over the whole earth. It is much more likely that מְטוּרָא is superfluous in v. 45 also. As has been pointed out by BEHRM., it can only be taken as an addition to the picture, and not as pointing to Mount Zion. It may therefore have crept by error from v. 35 into v. 45.
- (35<sup>a</sup>) As to דָּקִי, cf. KAUTZSCH, § 46, 3, a.
- The addition of *the fish of the sea*, which  $\Theta$  has in v. 38 (but not  $\Theta$  according to SWETE) is not a happy one. It is one of the numerous evidences of carelessness and arbitrary procedure, which impair the critical value of these oldest translations. Even in passages where the readings of the Versions yield a better sense (as e. g. in vv. 35.45, in the order of the metals) it is, therefore, hard to decide, whether  $\Theta\theta$  with their smoother reading present the original text, or whether we must not rather attribute some slight roughnesses to the author of the Book himself. In vv. 33.34 the iron must, of course, come before the clay; but in point of sense it would be more exact if in vv. 35.45 the clay were put first. In  $\Theta$  it is so placed only in v. 45; in  $\Theta$  in v. 35 also. Although I have here followed  $\Theta$ , I have not regarded the changing order, which appears in 5, 4.23, as a reason for altering the text. Elsewhere also (cf. Jer. 10, 4), silver is mentioned before gold [cf. DELITZSCH'S *Assyr. Handwörterbuch*, pp. 292.345 *sub xurđū, kaspu*], and so the author might easily depart in v. 23 from v. 4 and v. 2. Thus  $\mathfrak{I}$  also in v. 23 gives silver the first place,  $\Theta$  gold, while  $\Theta$  entirely avoids the specific enumeration of the metals.
- (35<sup>b</sup>) BÄR follows the best authorities in writing מְטוּרָא, הַר הַזֶּה, מְטוּרָא; in fact מְטוּרָא appears in his text even in v. 34. GINSB. gives the same pronunciations, only he writes מְטוּרָא. Since we can scarcely think of the strong form מְטוּרָא, decided preference should be given to מְטוּרָא. Notwithstanding the vacillation of  $\mathfrak{H}$ , it would appear, according to KAUTZSCH, § 47, c and STRACK, § 16, k, that *ā* should be written everywhere in the third sing. fem. perf. of ל"ט or ל"ה verbs; cf. also KAUTZSCH, § 47, g, 1, a and MARTI, § 67, a & n.
- (36) The *Textkrit. Vorarbeiten zu einer Erkl. des B. Dan.*, which MAX LÖHR has begun to publish in STADE'S ZAT (1895, pp. 75ff., cf. p. 90; also pp. 193ff.; 1896, pp. 17ff.) investigate the text of the *Cod. Chisianus* and of the Hexaplar Syriac, in order to recover the genuine  $\Theta$  text of Daniel in the greatest possible purity. This results for v. 36 in the addition of αὐτοῦ to τὴν κρίσιν δέ, as offered by SWETE (Vol. iii, p. 508).
- (38) To the K<sup>e</sup>thib הַרְרִין (cf. v. 31 קָאָם) we find attached here and in 3, 31; 6, 26 the Q<sup>r</sup>é הַרְרִין, while in 7, 16 the change of the  $\aleph$  to  $\dot{\aleph}$  fails to appear in 45 מְטוּרָא; see KAUTZSCH, § 11, 1, c. [Cf. DELITZSCH-HAUPT, *Beitr. z. Assyr.* i, 489].
- (39) The K<sup>e</sup>thib מְטוּרָא, which should not be confounded with the final word of the verse, would have to be construed as a fem. adj. (SIEGFR.-STADE, BEHRM.), but is satisfactorily replaced by the adverbial Q<sup>r</sup>é מְטוּרָא.

In agreement with the change of  $\dot{\aleph}$  to  $\aleph$  noted in v. 5, the K<sup>e</sup>thib מְטוּרָא is accompanied by the Q<sup>r</sup>é מְטוּרָא, while the  $\aleph$  at the end of the word is replaced by the (perhaps more ancient) ה, in order that two Alephs may not come together; [cf. WRIGHT-DE GOEJE<sup>3</sup>, § 179, remark a].

- 2 (*Gesen.*<sup>12</sup>) rejects the Haf'el, but reads as K<sup>c</sup>thib the Hithpe. הִזְמַנְתָּן, like the Q<sup>r</sup>é הִזְמַנְתָּן, beside which GINSB. offers also as Q<sup>r</sup>é the הִזְמַנְתָּן accepted by BÄR. Cf. KAUTZSCH, §§ 32, 2, a; 33, 2, a.
- (10) For אָרִי or אִרִי, see the note on 3, 18.
- BEHRM. explains יִזַּל as a simple slip of the pen for the Aram. יִזַּל, which occurs 5 in 3, 29. It is true that the Heb. form תּוֹכַל, which in 5, 16 appears twice as K<sup>c</sup>thib, is altered by the Q<sup>r</sup>é to תּוֹכִיל; but in 2, 10 we have a Hebraism tolerated by A; cf. BEVAN, *l. c.*, p. 39, and STRACK, § 12, g.
- (12) KAUTZSCH, SIEGFR.-STADE, and STRACK take no exception to the verb בָּנַס. There are certainly no incompatible consonants in it as in the alleged Hebrew נָלַה (Is. 33, 1). 10 BEHRM., however, will not admit the stem. He regards as a better reading the Targumic נָכַס *to be sad or displeased* [cf. Assy. *nasásu* 'to lament,' ZIMMERN, *Busspsalmen*, p. 93; DELITZSCH, *Proleg.*, p. 64]. The Biblical ἀπαξ λεγόμενον בָּנַס has no support in the cognate languages, and was brought in question as early as the tenth century of our era by Dunash ben-Labrat; but we can hardly 15 believe that the passages with בָּנַס in the Targums should all be based on the erroneous assumption of a Biblical-Aramaic stem found only in our passage. Yet the existence of the supposed root אָוַר *abiit* (cf. v. 5) was, according to LEVY's NHWB, undoubtedly only artificial.
- (13) Read, with THEILE, GINSBURG, and STRACK, מִתְקַטְלִין (cf. v. 14), against BÄR, 20 who writes ט without *Dagesh*.
- (14) MARTI thinks that הִלְמַס has dropped out before וּפְשָׁרָא; but ו must mean here as often *und zwar* (KAUTZSCH, § 69, 1); cf. the notes on 1, 2<sup>b</sup> (p. 14, l. 20) and on 4, 6.
- (22) The K<sup>c</sup>thib, which would read וְנִהְיָא is altered by the Q<sup>r</sup>é to וְנִהְוָא; but cf. 25 נִהְוָי with virtual sharpening of the ה (5, 11, 14), and the analogy of Syriac 25 (KAUTZSCH, § 16 end) which BEHRM. applies. NÖLDEKE in his review of MARTI's *Porta* (*Liter. Centralblatt*, 1896, No. 19) thinks that the Q<sup>r</sup>é is right.
- אָרִי אָוַר. STRACK states: "DE GOEJE conicit אָרִי אָוַר." This pronunciation, as part act. seems to me preferable. *GENEN.* (*Thes.*) compares Syr. ܐܪܝܐܘܪܐ, Samar. ܐܪܝܐܘܪܐ *devertit, habitavit, castra posuit* and καταλβεν *devertere*, Arab. (حَلَّ); [cf. BERN- 30 STEIN's *Lex. Syr. Chrest. Kirsch.* p. 545<sup>a</sup>]. NÖLDEKE remarks, against MARTI who follows DE GOEJE, that from the Syriac point of view אָרִי אָוַר is not exceptional.
- (23) To תְּבַקֵּךְ corresponds only תְּבַקֵּקֵךְ 4, 19 (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 25, c). Elsewhere, A retains the unaccented final *á*; cf. v. 47; 5, 22; 6, 13, 14. Against the rejection of 35 the vowel we have evidence also in the occasional insertion of a vowel-letter 35 (v. 41; 5, 27), and likewise in the analogy of the K<sup>c</sup>thib אָנְתָּה (see on v. 29) and the לִיָּא verbs (KAUTZSCH, § 47, d).
- (24) MARTI would delete אָוַל, because it is not expressed in ΘΘ, but this argument is not valid, as the word is quite unnecessary in this context, so far as the sense is concerned. BEHRMANN does not consider the word a gloss. 40
- (25) The וי after נָבַר is deleted by GINSBURG and MARTI because it is not attested by all MSS. If they are right the little word would occur but thrice in this verse.
- (28) MARTI thinks that וְהוּוּ רִאשֶׁךְ עַל מִשְׁבַּכְךָ is, perhaps, an interpolation; but there is 45 no cogent reason for considering the words a gloss, either here or 7, 1.
- (29) Here and in vv. 31, 37, 38; 3, 10; 4, 19; 5, 13, 18, 22; 6, 17, 21 the K<sup>c</sup>thib, which reads אָנְתָּה, is shortened to the Q<sup>r</sup>é אָנְתָּ. KAUTZSCH rightly remarks (§ 18, note) that the final *á* must still have been pronounced when the Bibl. Aram. texts were written.
- (33) Here and in vv. 41, 42, and also 7, 8, 19, the ending הִוָּן, which appears in the 50 K<sup>c</sup>thib, and serves for both genders, is replaced in the Q<sup>r</sup>é by the feminine suffix הִוָּן, for which NORZI writes הִוָּן; see in KAUTZSCH, besides § 53, 2, note a, also p. 165, [and cf. *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, No. 114, July 1894,

- 2 In the K<sup>c</sup>thb, according to this view, the endings should probably be pronounced *-aihh, -aih, ainā*.

Instead of אֵל נְהַיָּה מַרְתִּי (Porta linguarum Orientalium, Pars xviii, Berlin, 1896, § 65, c). MARTI (who is indebted for this remark to BEVAN; cf. MARTI, p. 62\*) thinks it strange (cf. v. 6) that we meet with no Haf'el form of this verb with syncopated ה, and infers from this fact that אֵל read the Pacl wherever it was possible, since in later usage the Pacl alone has the meaning to *announce*. Thus we should read *e. g.* v. 11 יְהַיָּהּ אֵל instead of יְהַיָּהּ אֵל.

(5) NÖLDEKE (*Gött. gel. Anz.* 1884, pp. 1021 f.) has pointed out that we find in Dan. 2.3 five times עָנָה before וְאָמְרוּן, עָנָה, on the other hand, but once; so עָנָה in 3,24 would seem to be an ancient scribal error. The substitution of the perf. עָנָה for the part. עָנָה before the sing. וְאָמְרָה would be a departure from the Masoretic points only. Both STRACK (*Abriss des Biblisch-Aramäischen*, Leipzig, 1896, § 10, e) and MARTI (§ 102, b) prefer the perfect, but they have not adopted it in their text, neither in 2,5 nor in 2,8.15; 3,14.19.24.25.26.28; 4,16. 27; 5,7.13.17; 6,13.17.21; 7,2. For the participle instead of the perfect in a narrative, cf. *e. g.* 3,3.4; 4,11; 5,7, and KAUTZSCH, § 76,2, a.

אֵל לְכַשְׂרָהּ is the K<sup>c</sup>thb corresponding to the Q<sup>r</sup>ê לְכַשְׂרָהּ אֵל. But אֵל is so little consistent, according to KAUTZSCH, § 11,1, b, in this change of א to א, demanded *e. g.* by the Q<sup>r</sup>ê of 3,26 and 5,30, that in all forms of קָרָהּ and many other cases, *e. g.* 3,8, it leaves the K<sup>c</sup>thb untouched; and even in 3,12, in place of the K<sup>c</sup>thb הוֹדִיָּהּ, the Q<sup>r</sup>ê requires הוֹדִיָּהּ with quiescent א. See further KAUTZSCH § 52,2, d and § 61,6. [Cf. HAUPT, ZA ii, 275; *Beitr. z. Assyriol.* i, 296; JÄGER, *ibid.* 489. — P.H.]

Instead of אֲדָרָה, which BÄR erroneously considers a kind of participle, we should vocalize, with GINSBURG and STRACK, here and in v.8, אֲדָרָה. The old explanation, that the dream had escaped the king's memory, is refuted by the fact that אֲדָרָה cannot be a parallel form of the אֲדָרָה in common use (cf. v. 17); see KAUTZSCH, § 38,1, a. We must certainly, with NÖLDEKE, fall back upon the Old Persian adjective *azda* 'sure.' Dr. C. F. ANDREAS, of Berlin, who has given in MARTI's *Glossary* a number of new explanations of Persian loan-words, thinks that אֲדָרָה = Middle Persian *azd* 'information, news;' both STRACK and SIEGFRIED-STADE, however, follow NÖLDEKE's explanation which, without doubt, fits better.

- (7) In the *Beilagen* to KAUTZSCH's AT (p. 87) the comment is made on v.7: *Read, in accordance with vv. 5 and 6, וּפְשָׁרָהּ; אֵל the interpretation; but we should expect פְּשָׁרָהּ as status emphaticus, as in v. 4.* Whether we understand its interpretation or the interpretation is wholly indifferent for the sense. How אֵל vacillates appears from the fact that in 4,15.16, instead of the K<sup>c</sup>thb פְּשָׁרָהּ, the Q<sup>r</sup>ê requires וּפְשָׁרָהּ, while in 5,12 the (perhaps older) ה (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 50, note 3) instead of the א which had attained to almost complete dominance, occurs not only in the feminine, but also in the *stat. emph.* It would be an overestimate of the accuracy practiced by the ancient translators, to suppose it possible to decide whether אֲדָרָה, here and in 5,12, had, or had not, the suffix in their texts.

- (9) הִתְחַיָּהּ after הִיא without *Dag. lene*, but always with long *â* as in Persian *dâta*. The הִתְחַיָּהּ retained by SIEGFRIED-STADE, against BÄR and GINSBURG, must therefore be rejected; cf. KAUTZSCH, § 64,3.

The Hithpa'el of the Q<sup>r</sup>ê is preferable, since the reflexive is better adapted than the Haf'el of the K<sup>c</sup>thb to express the sense *reach a decision, undertake*. True, BÄR prefers to pronounce הִתְחַיָּהּ, instead of the usual הִתְחַיָּהּ, also read by STRACK as הִתְחַיָּהּ, as though ת were assimilated (OLSH. § 268); but the appeal to הִתְחַיָּהּ (Is. I, 16) hardly warrants the doing away with the Haf'el. BUHL



2 have the meaning *dream*, though it does not occur elsewhere in the OT with that force. HAUPT, for this reason, would make the Nif'al היה equivalent to the Qal, and translate: *his dream weighed upon him*. Then the text in 6, 19 would need to be altered to suit.

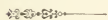
(43) ארמית is struck out as a gloss by LENORMANT, BEVAN, and KAUTZSCH-MARTI, 5 but without adequate reason. It was read by G; see KAMPHAUSEN, *Das Buch Daniel* (Leipzig, 1893) p. 13 ff., and especially his article on *Daniel* in the *Dictionary of the Bible* planned by W. ROBERTSON SMITH and now being edited by CHEYNE; cf. also BEHRM. *ad loc.* The latter maintains erroneously (cf. KAUTZSCH, § 6), that it is not the author's fault if the Aramaic spoken by the Chaldean magicians 10 has been identified with the language of the Chaldean people.

[It seems to me impossible to deny that ארמית is a subsequent addition to mark the beginning of the Aramaic sections. I cannot believe that the author regarded Biblical Aramaic as the language of Babylonia, and wrote, therefore, the sections applying more especially to Babylon in Aramaic, reserving Hebrew for 15 the prophetic chapters. † Such an hypothesis does not account for the fact that the apocalyptic c. 7 is written in Hebrew.

The only satisfactory explanation of the bilingual feature of the Book, it seems to me, is the assumption ‡ that the Book was originally written all in 20 Hebrew, and that some portions that had been lost, were afterwards supplied from an Aramaic translation, which had probably been prepared by the author of the Book himself shortly after the composition of the Hebrew original. The objection that the Aramaic portions do not read like a translation is not valid. If a modern scholar writes a Latin essay, and subsequently issues a translation in his vernacular, the latter may very well be more idiomatic than the original. 25 Cases like SCHOPENHAUER's *Theoria colorum physiologica* are rare.

The fact that ארמית, both in Dan. 2,4 and Ezr. 4,7, is a gloss was pointed out by OPPERT as early as 1860 in the first edition of his *Éléments de la grammaire assyrienne* (Extrait No. 1 de l'année 1860 du *Journal asiatique*). OPPERT remarks there in a note on p. 4: *Le mot ארמית, qui précède les passages araméens* 30 (Dan. II,4 et Esd. IV,7), *n'est qu'une sorte de titre. Le passage d'Esdras a été traduit jusqu'ici par »une lettre écrite en araméen et traduite en araméen,« ce qui est un non-sens. Il faut traduire: »écrite en araméen et traduite. Araméen.» (C'est-à-dire, ce qui suit est de l'araméen.) Aussi les Septante rayent-ils le mot à la fin.* This note is reprinted, with some slight improvements of 35 the French, in the second edition of OPPERT's *Grammaire* (Paris, 1868); cf. NESTLE, *Marginalien*, p. 39; PRINCE, *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin*, Baltimore, 1893, p. 63. The original text of v. 4<sup>a</sup> was probably: ארמית למלך ויאמרו ויאמרו (not ארמית (not לאמר; cf. 8, 16; 9, 22; 10, 16, KAMPH.)) was afterwards superseded by the gloss ארמית. Cf. the note on Ezr. 4,7. — P. H.] 40

(4b) In ארמית the ' of the K<sup>thib</sup> is elided in the Q<sup>rê</sup>, so that the plural form would practically be identical with the singular form. According to KAUTZSCH, § 53, 2, note b, and BEHRM., p. viii, 7, b, the singular and plural suffixes distinguished in the K<sup>thib</sup> are in the Book of Daniel, as a rule, made alike by the Q<sup>rê</sup> through 45 the elision of the ' of the plural ending of nouns. The same elision takes place also with the suffix of the third pers. sing. fem. and the first pers. plur.



† [Cf. KAMPHAUSEN, *Das Buch Daniel und die neuere Geschichtsforschung*, Leipzig, 1893, p. 15. HUGO GROTIUS states in his *Annotationes in VT ad Dan. II,4: Abhinc usque ad caput 8. omnia scripta sunt Chaldaice, quod Chaldaeos maxime tangant; inde vero rursus Hebraice, quod quae ibi dicuntur maxime Hebraeos respiciant].*

‡ [Cf. FRANÇOIS LENORMANT, *Die Magie und Wahrsagekunst der Chaldäer*, Jena 1878, p. 591].

- 3<sup>a</sup>. As *Dagesh lena* is wanting in the ל of פְּתִיחַ (3, 16; 4, 14), it would seem as if the כ in פְּתִיחַ also (*cf.* vv. 8, 13, 15, 16; 11, 26) should be provided with *Raphel*; see KAUTZSCH, *Gramm. des Bibl.-Aram.* § 64, 3.
- WILHELM DIEHL, *Das Pron. pers. suff.* (Giessen, 1895), reads מַקְנֵתִן instead of the mascul. suffix; *cf.* 8, 9.
- (6) While Θ, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν louda, gives a faithful translation of אֱלֹהֵי יְהוָה וְהוֹדָה אֱלֹהֵי, having regard to v. 3, paraphrases with ἐκ τοῦ γένους τῶν αὐτῶν Ἰσραηλ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰουδαίας.
- (12) KAUTZSCH-MARTI, following v. 16, would read וְרַעֲיִים instead of אֱלֹהֵי וְרַעֲיִים. But the shorter form (*cf.* OLSH. § 184, b) is quite normal; nor is it exceptional that it should interchange with the longer וְרַעֲיִים (cf. EW. § 167, a; OLSH. § 215, d 9; STADE § 296, c). Most commentators agree with SIEGFR.-STADE in regarding the shorter form as quite unobjectionable. BEHRM. speaks of it as a characteristic of our author to take pleasure in such interchanges of similar forms, and refers as examples to וְרַעֲיִים 11, 15 and וְרַעֲיִים 11, 31; תַּפְעִים 2, 1 and תַּפְעִים 2, 3. This is a liberty many authors indulge in. Thus in LUTHER'S Bible at Deut. 33, 16, 20 the masculine *den Scheitel* and the feminine *die Scheitel* are used interchangeably.
- (13) וְרַבֵּי דְבָרֵי רַבָּה means 'to compare a thing with another,' *i. e.* to regard two or more things with discriminating attention; so Eccl. 2, 12. הַמְשִׁיל דְבָרֵי לְדָבָר (הַשְׁוֶה, דְּמָה) = to compare a thing to another, *i. e.* to liken; *cf.* Is. 46, 5. — P. H.].
- (20) KAUTZSCH-MARTI read, with Θ, חֲכִימָה וְיָכִינָה, on the ground that אֱלֹהֵי would give the sense *wisdom of insight*. Whoever objects to HITZG'S *shrewd wisdom*, may still, with BEHRM., hold by אֱלֹהֵי, and doubt whether Θ has really any divergence. Read with Θ a ṽ before האשפים the omission of *and* cannot be defended by 25 5, 15, which is of different construction.
- (21) There cannot be any question of the correctness of אֱלֹהֵי וְיָהִי Θ, ἐγένετο. The author has purposely chosen an indefinite expression as in 2, 49 and 3, 30. Hence there is no occasion, with KAUTZSCH-MARTI, to consider our passage a later addition, on the ground that in 10, 1 the third year of Cyrus is mentioned. Nor need we, with BEHRM., adopt the conjecture that here, perhaps, in accordance with the close of 2, the determinative of place בשער המלך has dropped out. *Cf.* 9, 26 וְאֵין לוֹ.
- 2 (1) Follow EWALD'S conjecture, and insert עֲשָׂרָה after שְׁתַּיִם. We have no right to assume that the author would have been so careless as to contradict his own statement in 1, 5. It does not follow, however, that Nebuchadnezzar in 1, 1 is called king by *prolepsis*, as BEHRM. still maintains. It is much more reasonable to assume a transcriptional error, although the consonantal text of this Book, which alone was written by the author, and which lies before us almost always in the K<sup>thib</sup>, is among the best preserved of the texts of the entire OT. But this text should not be confounded with that of אֱלֹהֵי, the latter being marred by many errors, especially in the Aramaic portions.
- The free translation *his sleep vanished* is supported by 8, 27, where the Nifal of הִיא — questioned, it is true, by BEVAN (*Comm. on the Book of Dan.*, Cambridge, 1892) and KAUTZSCH-MARTI — means *to be gone, vanished*, according to SIEGFR.-STADE privatively [GES.-KAUTZSCH<sup>26</sup>, § 52, 2 c]: *to be deprived of being*. BEHRM., following 6, 19 and Gen. 31, 40, thinks that נִרְדָּה was perhaps the original reading instead of נְרִיתָה; but, on account of the עֲלִיתָי in 6, 19 (*cf.* also 4, 33; 10, 8), he rightly takes no exception to על, for which the older language would use מעל.
- In view of the Assyrian *Suttu* (= *santu*), the usual word for *dream* (*cf.* HAUPT in SCHRADER'S KAT<sup>2</sup> 502), שְׁנָה, which is here translated ὑπνος by ΘΘ, might



—\*— Critical Notes on Daniel —\*—

- 1 (2<sup>a</sup>) For  $\text{זָיִן}$  a single codex of Kennic. reads  $\text{זָיִן}$ ; so, too, the *Græcus Venetus*, which begins the verse:  $\text{ἔδωκεν οὖν ὁ ὀνρωτῆς ἐν χειρὶ οἱ λωϊακιμην}$ . As to the extremely small value for purposes of textual criticism of this second Aquila, who wrote about 1400 A. D., see my review of O. GEBHARDT's edition (*Græcus Venetus*, Lipsiae, 1875) in *Theol. Stud. und Krit.* 1876, pp. 577-586. 5
- (2<sup>b</sup>) The concise and summarizing character of this statement makes it difficult to give a lucid rendering. Consequently, recent interpreters have fallen back on the supposition that it contains glosses. BEHRMANN, in his Commentary (Göttingen, 1894) would strike out the concluding words: *and he brought the vessels into the treasure-house of his god*; KAUTZSCH-MARTI (*Die Heil. Schrift des AT*, 1894), on the other hand, would make the suffix in  $\text{וַיְבִיֵאֵם}$  refer not to the vessels, but exclusively to the persons led into captivity; they regard  $\text{בֵּית אֱלֹהֵי}$  as a gloss on the last three words of the verse, and translate the concluding words: *but the vessels* &c. The obscurity lies in the fact that in the suffix of  $\text{וַיְבִיֵאֵם}$  both 15 persons and vessels are understood. The reference to the latter comes into prominence because the author wishes to have done at once with the vessels, which are not mentioned again until 5, 2ff. Hence, for clearness' sake, there is appended to *into the house of his god* the nearer determination in v. 2<sup>b</sup>, where *and* (cf. 2, 16. 18) stands for *that is to say*. The assumption of a gloss, which 20 affords only a partial improvement of  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי}$ , can hardly be admitted as a restoration of the original text. Nor is it permissible to find, with BEHRMANN (p. xxxiii), a departure from  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי}$  in  $\text{Θ}$ 's mention of the capture of the city, since the author presupposes the capture of Jerusalem as a matter of course.  $\text{Θ}$ , with its  $\text{καὶ ἔδωκεν Κύριος ἐν χειρὶ αὐτοῦ τὸν λωακειμ}$ , is only returning from the *free* 25 translation of  $\text{Θ}$  ( $\text{καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτὴν Κύριος εἰς χεῖρας αὐτοῦ καὶ λωακειμ}$ ) to a more literal rendering of  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי}$ .
- (3) The reading of  $\text{Θ}$   $\text{ἀβιεσδοκ}$  for  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי אֲבִיעֶדֶק}$  loses in importance from the fact that in vv. 11. 16, where it re-appears, it has led to the arbitrary rejection of  $\text{אֱלֹהֵי הַמְּלָכִים}$  ( $\text{Θ}$ ,  $\text{Αμελσαδ}$ ). 30
- (4)  $\text{מְנוּחָם}$  is K<sup>c</sup>thib to Q<sup>r</sup>c  $\text{מְנוּחָם}$ . This K<sup>c</sup>thib appears also in Job 31, 7.
- (5) BÄR (p. 62), following Ben Saruq, Qamchi and Norzi, reads always  $\text{פַּת־בַּנּוּ}$  for  $\text{פַּת־בַּנּוּ}$ ; so, too, GINSBURG. The popular etymology which finds here two words is based on  $\text{פַּת}$  (*crumb*, cf. Prov. 17, 1), but comes to grief with the mere semblance of a word  $\text{בַּנּוּ}$ , which occurs in Ezek. 25, 7 in the K<sup>c</sup>thib, but is a transcriptional 35 error. For the derivation from the old Persian *patibaga*, cf. BEHRM. p. ii, *sub*

- קץ הפלאות; ואשמע את האיש לבוש הבדים אשר ממעל למימי היאר ויךם 12,7  
 ימינו ושמאלו אל השמים ושבע בחי העולם כי למועד מועדים וקצי ובכלות  
 נפין יד עם קדש תכלינה כל אלה:
- 9.8 ואני שמעתי ולא אבין ואמרה אדני מה אחרית אלה: ויאמר לך דניאל  
 5 כי סתמים והתמים הדברים עד עת קץ: יתבררו ויתלבנו ויצרפו רפים והרשעו  
 רשעים ולא יבינו כל רשעים והמשפלים יבינו:
- 12.11 ומעת הוסר התמיד ולתת שקוין שמים ימים אלף מאתים ותשעים: אשרי 13  
 המתכה ויגיע לימים אלף שלש מאות שלשים וחמשה:  
 ואתה לך לקין ותנוח ותעמד לגרלך לקין הימין:



- II, 18 עמו יִקְעֶשֶׂה וּבַת הַגְּשִׁים יִתֵּן לוֹ לַהֲשַׁחֲתָהּ וְלֹא תַעֲמֵד וְלֹא לוֹ תִּהְיֶה: וַיֵּשֶׁב פְּנֵי  
 19 לְאֵיִם וְלֹכַד רַבִּים וְהַשְּׁבִית קִצִּין הִרְפַּתוֹ לוֹ בְּלַתִּי חֲרַפְתּוֹ יוֹשִׁיב לוֹ: וַיֵּשֶׁב פְּנֵי  
 לְמַעוֹזֵי אֲרָצוֹ וְנִכְשַׁל וְנִפְלַל וְלֹא יִמְצָא:  
 כ ועמד על פְּנֵי מַעְבִּיר נֹגֵשׂ הַדָּר מַלְכוּת וּבִימֵים אַחַדִּים יִשְׁבֵר וְלֹא בְּאִפְסִים  
 5 וְלֹא בְּמַלְחָמָה:  
 21 ועמד על כְּנוֹ נְבוּזַח וְלֹא נִתְּנוּ עָלָיו הוֹד מַלְכוּת וּבֵא בַשְּׁלוֹה וְהַחֲוִיק מַלְכוּת  
 23, 22 בְּחֻלְקֵי קִלְקוֹת: וְזוֹרְעוֹת הַשֵּׁטֶף יִשְׁטְפוּ מִלְּפָנָיו וַיִּשְׁבְּרוּ וְגַם נְגִיד בְּרִית: וּמִן הַתְּחַבְּרוֹת  
 24 אֵלָיו יַעֲשֶׂה מִרְמָה וְעֵלָה וְעֵצֶם בְּמַעַט גּוֹי | בַּשְּׁלוֹה: וּבְמַשְׁמַנֵי מְדִינָה יָבוֹא וְעֵשֶׂה  
 אֲשֶׁר לֹא עָשָׂה אֲבֹתָיו וְאֲבוֹת אֲבֹתָיו בְּזֶה וְשִׁלַּל וּרְכוּשׁ לָהֶם יִבְוֹר וְעַל מַבְצָרִים  
 10 יִחַשְׁבֵּם מַחְשְׁבֹתָיו וְעַד עַתָּה:  
 כה ויַעַר כְּחוֹ וְלִבְבוֹ עַל מֶלֶךְ הַנְּגַב בַּחֲוִיל גְּדוֹל וּמֶלֶךְ הַנְּגַב יִתְּגַרֵּה לְמַלְחָמָה  
 26 בַּחֲוִיל גְּדוֹל וְעֵצֶם עַד מָאֵד וְלֹא יַעֲמֵד כִּי יִחְשְׁבוּ עָלָיו מַחְשְׁבוֹת: וְאִכְלֵי פְתִיחֵי-גּוֹ  
 27 יִשְׁבְּרוּהוּ וְחִילוֹ יִשְׁטוּף וְנִפְלוּ הַלְּלִים רַבִּים: וּשְׁנֵיהֶם הַמַּלְכִים לִבְבָם לְמַרְעֵ וְעַל  
 28 שְׁלֹחַן אֶחָד קָזַב יִדְּבָרוּ וְלֹא תִצְלַח כִּי עוֹד קִיץ לְמוֹעֵד: וַיֵּשֶׁב אֲרָצוֹ בְּרִכּוּשׁ גְּדוֹל  
 15 וְלִבְבוֹ עַל בְּרִית קֹדֶשׁ וְעֵשֶׂה וַיֵּשֶׁב לְאַרְצוֹ:  
 29, 7 לְמוֹעֵד יָשׁוּב וּבֵא בְּנִגְבַּב וְלֹא תִהְיֶה כְּרֹאשָׁנָה וּכְאַחֲרוֹנָה: וּבֵאוּ בּוֹ צִיִּים כְּתִים  
 31 וְנִכְאָה וַיֵּשֶׁב וְזַעַם עַל בְּרִית קוֹדֶשׁ וְעֵשֶׂה וַיִּבֶן עַל עֹזְבֵי בְּרִית קֹדֶשׁ: וְזוֹרְעִים  
 32 מִמֶּנּוּ יַעֲמְדוּ וְחִלְלוּ הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַמַּעוֹז וְהַסִּירוּ הַתְּמִיד וְנִתְּנוּ הַשְּׁקִיץ מִשְׁלָמָם: וּמְרַשְׁעֵי  
 33 בְּרִית יִהְיֶיף בְּחֻלְקוֹת וְעַם יִדְעֵי אֱלֹהֵיו יִחַזְּקוּ וְעֵשׂוּ: וּמִשְׁכִּילֵי עַם יִבְיִגוּ לְרַבִּים  
 34 וְנִכְשַׁלוּ בַּחֲרָב וּבְלִהְבָה בְּשָׂבִי וּבְקִבְיָה יָמִים: וּבְהִקְשָׁלָם יַעֲזֹרוּ עִזֹר מַעַט וְנִלְוּ  
 20 לָהּ עֲלֵיהֶם רַבִּים בַּחֲלֻקֵי קִלְקוֹת: וּמִן הַמִּשְׁכִּילִים יִפְשְׁלוּ לְצִרוּף בְּהֶם וּלְבָרָר וְלִלְבָּן עַד עַתָּה  
 קִיץ כִּי עוֹד לְמוֹעֵד:  
 36 וְעֵשֶׂה כְּרַעְזוֹ הַמֶּלֶךְ וְיִתְרוֹמֶם וְיִתְגַּדֵּל עַל כָּל אֵל וְעַל אֵל אֱלִים יִדְּבֵר נִפְלֹאוֹת  
 37 וְהַצִּילֵהוּ עַד כְּלָה זַעַם כִּי נִתְּרָצָה נַעֲשֶׂתָה: וְעַל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתָיו לֹא יִבֶּן וְעַל הַקְּדָת  
 38 נָשִׁים וְעַל כָּל אֱלֹהֵי לֹא יִבֶּן כִּי עַל כָּל יִתְגַּדֵּל: וְלֹאֵלָהּ מְקַעִים עַל כְּנוֹ יִכְבֵּד  
 39 וְלֹאֵלָהּ אֲשֶׁר לֹא יִדְּעָהּ אֲבֹתָיו יִכְבֵּד בְּזֶה וּבְכֹסֶף וּבְאֶבֶן יִקְרָה וּבַחֲמֹדוֹת: וְעֵשֶׂה  
 לְמַבְצָרֵי מְגִינִים עִם אֱלֹהֵי נֶכֶד אֲשֶׁר הִפִּיר יִרְבֶּה כְּבוֹד וְהַמְשִׁילָם בְּרַבִּים וְאַדְמָה  
 יִחַלֵּק בְּמַחֲוִיר:  
 מ וּבַעַת קִיץ יִתְּנָה עִמּוֹ מֶלֶךְ הַנְּגַב וַיִּשְׁתַּעַר עָלָיו מֶלֶךְ הַצִּפּוֹן בְּרִכָּב וּבַפְּרָשִׁים  
 41 וּבִאֲנִיּוֹת רַבּוֹת וּבֵא בְּאַרְצוֹת וּשְׁטָף וְעֵבֵר: וּבֵא בְּאַרְץ הַצִּבִי וּדְבָרוֹת יִפְשְׁלוּ וְאֵלָה  
 42 יִמְלָטוּ מִיָּדוֹ אָדוּם וּמֹאֵב וְרֹאשִׁית בְּנֵי עַמּוֹן: וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ בְּאַרְצוֹת וְאַרְץ מִצְרַיִם  
 43 לֹא תִהְיֶה לְפִלִּיטָה: וּמִשַׁל בְּמַכְמֵנֵי הַזֹּהָב וְהַכֶּסֶף וּבְכָל חֲמֹדוֹת מִצְרַיִם וְלָפִים  
 44 וְקִשִּׁים בְּמַעֲדָיו: וּשְׁמֹעוֹת יִבְהַקְּהוּ מִמּוֹרָה וּמִצִּפּוֹן וַיֵּצֵא בְּקִמָּה גְּדֹלָה לְהַשְׁמִיר  
 מה וּלְהַקְרִיב רַבִּים: וַיִּטַּע אֱהִי אֶפְקֵנוּ בֵּין יָמִים לְהָר צְבִי קֹדֶשׁ וּבֵא עַד קִצּוֹ וְאִין  
 35 עוֹר לוֹ:  
 12, א וּבַעַת הַהִיא יַעֲמֵד מִיכָאֵל הַשֵּׁר הַגְּדוֹל הַעֲמֵד עַל בְּנֵי עַמְךָ הַהִיא עַת צָרָה  
 אֲשֶׁר לֹא נִהְיֶתָה מֵחִיּוֹת גּוֹי עַד הַעַת הַהִיא וּבַעַת הַהִיא יִמְלֹט עִמְךָ כָּל הַנִּמְצָא  
 2 כְּתוּב בְּסִפְרָ: וּרְבִים מִיִּשְׁנֵי אֲדָמַת עֶפְרַיִם יִקְצֹוּ אֱלֹהֵי לְחַיֵי עוֹלָם וְאֵלָה לְחַרְפוֹת  
 3 לְדָרְאוֹן עוֹלָם: וְהַמְשַׁפְּלִים יִתְּקֹרוּ כִּזְהָר הַרְקִיעַ וּמִצְדִּיקֵי הַרְבִּים כְּכּוֹכְבִים  
 40 לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד:  
 4 וְאַתָּה דְּנִיָּאל סַתֵּם הַדְּבָרִים וְחַתֵּם הַסֵּפֶר עַד עַתָּה קִיץ יִשְׁטְמוּ רַבִּים וְתִרְבֶּה  
 הַרְעֵת:  
 ה וְרֹאשִׁיתִי אֲנִי דְּנִיָּאל וְהִנֵּה שְׁנַיִם אַחֲרָיִם עֹמְדִים אַחַד הִנֵּה לְשַׁפֵּת הַיָּאֵר וְאַחַד  
 6 הִנֵּה לְשַׁפֵּת הַיָּאֵר: וַיֹּאמֶר לְאִישׁ לְבוֹשׁ הַבְּרִים אֲשֶׁר מִמַּעַל לְמִימֵי הַיָּאֵר עַד מְתֵי

- אֹפְזוּ: וְגוֹיֹתָיו כְּתַרְשִׁישׁ וּפְנֵיו כְּמַרְאֵה בָרֶק וְעֵינָיו כְּלַפְיֵד אִשׁ וְזַרְעוֹתָיו וּמְרַגְלָתוֹ 10,6  
 כְּעֵין נַחֲשֵׁת קָלָל וְקוֹל דְּבָרָיו כְּקוֹל הַמּוֹן: וְרֵאִיתִי אֵינִי דְנִיָּאל לְבָדִי אֶת הַמְּרָאֵה 7  
 וְהַאֲנָשִׁים אֲשֶׁר הָיוּ עִמִּי לֹא רָאוּ אֶת הַמְּרָאֵה אֶבֶל תְּחַדָּה גְדֹלָה נִפְלְאָה עֲלֵיהֶם  
 וַיִּכְרַתוּ בְּתֻקְבָּא: וְאֵינִי נִשְׁאַרְתִּי לְבָדִי וְאַרְאֶה אֶת הַמְּרָאֵה הַגְּדֹלָה הַזֹּאת וְלֹא נִשְׁאַר 8  
 בִּי כַח וְהוֹדִי נִהְפֵךְ עָלַי לְמַשְׁחִית וְלֹא עֲצַרְתִּי כַח: 5  
 וְאַשְׁמַע אֶת קוֹל דְּבָרָיו וְכִשְׁמַעִי אֶת קוֹל דְּבָרָיו וְאֵינִי הֵייתִי נִרְדָּם עַל פְּנֵי 9  
 וּפְנֵי אֶרֶצָה: וְהִנֵּה יָד נִנְעָה בִּי וְתִנְעֵנִי עַל בְּרַכְיָי וְכַפּוֹת יָדַי: וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלַי דְנִיָּאל 11,1  
 אִישׁ מְקֻדָּת הַבֵּן בְּדַבְרֵימָּה אֲשֶׁר אָנֹכִי דָּבַר אֵלֶיךָ וְעַמְדָּה עַל עַמְדָּךְ כִּי עֵתָה שְׁלַחְתִּי  
 אֵלֶיךָ וּבְדַבְּרָו עִמִּי אֶת הַדְּבָר הַזֶּה עַמְדַּתִּי מֵרַעִיד: 10  
 וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלַי אַל תִּירָא דְנִיָּאל כִּי מִן הַיּוֹם הָרֵאשׁוֹן אֲשֶׁר נָתַת אֶת לְבַבְךָ לְהַבִּין 12  
 וּלְהַתְּעוֹת לְפָנַי אֱלֹהֶיךָ נִשְׁמַעוּ דְּבָרֶיךָ וְאֵינִי בֹאֲתִי בְּדַבְרֶיךָ: וְשֵׁר מַלְכוּת פְּרַם עַמְדָּה 13  
 לְנַגְדֵי עֲשָׂרִים וְאַחַד יוֹם וְהִנֵּה מִיכָאֵל אֶחָד הַשְּׂרָיִם הָרֵאשְׁנִים בָּא לְעוֹרְנִי וְאֵינִי  
 הֵ-וְתַרְתִּי-: שֵׁם אֲצֵל מַלְכֵי פְּרַם: וּבֹאֲתִי לְהַבִּינְךָ אֶת אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא לְעַמְדָּה בְּאַחֲרִית 14  
 הַיּוֹמִים כִּי עוֹד חוּן לִימִים:  
 וּבְדַבְּרָו עִמִּי כְּדַבְּרֵימָּה הָאֵלֶּה נִתְּתִי פְּנֵי אֶרֶצָה וְנִאֲלַמְתִּי: וְהִנֵּה כְּדַמּוֹת בְּנֵי 15,10  
 אָדָם נִנְעוּ עַל שַׁפְתֵי וְאַפְתַּח פִּי וְאַדְּבַרְהָ וְאַמְרָה אֶל הָעַמְדָּה לְנַגְדֵי אֲדֵינִי כְּמַרְאֵה  
 נִהְפְּכוּ צִירֵי עַלְיָ וְלֹא עֲצַרְתִּי כַח: וְהִיךְ יוֹכַל עַבְדֵי אֲדֵינִי זֶה לְדַבֵּר עִם אֲדֵינִי זֶה 17  
 וְאֵינִי מַעֲתָה לֹא יַעֲמֵד בִּי כַח וְנִשְׁמָה לֹא נִשְׁאַרָה בִּי: וַיִּסַּף וַיִּנְעוּ בִּי כְּמַרְאֵה אָדָם 18  
 וַיְחֻזְקֵנִי: וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל תִּירָא אִישׁ חֲמוּדוֹת שְׁלוֹם לָךְ חֻזַק וְחֻזַק וּבְדַבְּרָו עִמִּי הַתְּחֻזְקֵנִי 19  
 וְאַמְרָה יִדְבַר אֲדֵינִי כִּי חֻזְקַתִּי: 20  
 וַיֹּאמֶר הִידְעַת לְמָה בֹאֲתִי אֵלֶיךָ וְעֵתָה אֲשׁוּב לְהַלְחֵם עִם שַׂר פְּרַם וְאֵינִי יוֹצֵא 2  
 וְהִנֵּה שַׂר יוֹן בָּא: אֶבֶל אֲגִיד לָךְ אֶת הַרְשׁוּם בְּכַתֵּב אֲמַת וְאֵין אֶחָד מִתְּחֻזַק עִמִּי 21  
 עַל אֱלֹהֵי כִּי אִם מִיכָאֵל שְׂרַכְם: וְאֵינִי בִּשְׁנַת אֶחָת לְדַרְוִישׁ הַמְּדִי עֶבְדִּי לְמַחֲזֹק 11,8  
 וְלַמְעוֹן לוֹ: וְעֵתָה אֲמַת אֲגִיד לָךְ 2  
 הִנֵּה עוֹד שְׁלִשָּׁה מַלְכִים עֹמְדִים לְפָרַם וְהַרְבִּיעִי יַעֲשִׂיר עֶשֶׂר גְּדוֹל מְכַל וְכַחְקוֹתָ 25  
 בְּעֶשְׂרוֹ יַעֲשִׂר הַכֹּל אֶת מַלְכוּת יוֹן: וְעַמְדָּה מֶלֶךְ גְּבוּר וּמִשְׁלַל מִמִּשְׁלַל רַב וְעֵשָׂה כְּרֻצּוֹנוֹ: 3  
 וּבְעֶשְׂרִי מִתְּשַׁבַּר מַלְכוּת וְתַחֲזֵן לְאַרְבַּע רוּחוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְלֹא לְאַחֲרִיתוֹ וְלֹא כְּמִשְׁלוֹ 4  
 אֲשֶׁר מִשְׁלַל כִּי תִנְתַּשׁ מַלְכוּתוֹ וְלֹאֲחֲרָיִם מַלְבַּד אֱלֹהֵי:  
 וַיְחֻזַק מֶלֶךְ הַגִּבּוֹר וּמִן שְׂרָיִי -יְחֻזַק עָלָיו וּמִשְׁלַל מִמִּשְׁלַל רַב מִמִּשְׁלַתּוֹ: וְלִקְחַן 6,10  
 שְׁנַיִם יִתְחַקְרוּ וּבֵת מֶלֶךְ הַגִּבּוֹר תְּבוּאָה אֶל מֶלֶךְ הַצִּפּוֹן לְעִשׂוֹת מִישְׂרָיִם וְלֹא  
 תַעֲצַר כּוֹחַ הַזּוֹרוּעַ וְלֹא יַעֲמֵד יְזַרְעוּ וְתִנְתַּן הִיא וּמִכִּיָּאֵה וְהִילַדְהָ וּמְחֻזְקָה  
 בְּעֵתִים:  
 וְעַמְדָּה מִנְצַר שְׂרָשִׁיָּהּ כְּגוֹ וַיִּבָּא אֱלֹהִים: חֵיל וַיְבֹא בִּמְעוֹן מֶלֶךְ הַצִּפּוֹן וְעֵשָׂה 7  
 בְּהֵם וְהַחֻזִיק: וְגַם אֱלֹהֵיהֶם עִם נִסְכֵיהֶם עִם כְּלֵי חֲמוּדָתָם כִּסְף וְזָהָב בְּשִׁבְיָ יָבָא 8  
 מִצְרַיִם וְהוּא שְׁנַיִם יַעֲמֵד מִמֶּלֶךְ הַצִּפּוֹן: וּבָא בְּמַלְכוּת מֶלֶךְ הַגִּבּוֹר וְשֵׁב אֶל 9  
 אֲדַרְמָתוֹ:  
 וּבְנֵי־יָוָן יִתְגוֹר וְאַסְפוּ הַמּוֹן תְּחִלִּים רַבִּים וּבָא בּוֹא וְשִׁטֵּף וְעַבְרָ וְיִשְׁבַּח וַיִּתְגַּדּוּ עַד 1  
 מִן־עֵתָה: וַיִּתְמַרְמַר מֶלֶךְ הַגִּבּוֹר וַיִּצֵּא וְנִלְחַם עִמּוֹ עִם מֶלֶךְ הַצִּפּוֹן וְהַעֲמִיד הַמּוֹן רַב 11  
 וְנָתַן הַהַמּוֹן בִּירוֹ: וְנִשְׂא הַהַמּוֹן יְרוּם לְבַבּוֹ וְהִפִּיל רַבְּאוֹת וְלֹא יַעֲזוּ: וְשֵׁב מֶלֶךְ 13,12  
 הַצִּפּוֹן וְהַעֲמִיד הַמּוֹן רַב מִן הָרֵאשׁוֹן וְלִקְחַן הָעֵתִים שְׁנַיִם יְבוֹא בּוֹא בְּחֵיל גְּדוֹל  
 וּבְכֻחוֹשׁ רַב: וּבְעֵתִים הָהֵם רַבִּים יַעֲמְדוּ עַל מֶלֶךְ הַגִּבּוֹר וּבְנֵי פְרִיצֵי עַמְדָּה יַעֲשׂוּ 14  
 לְהַעֲמִיד חוּן וּנְכִשְׁלוֹ: וַיְבֹא מֶלֶךְ הַצִּפּוֹן וַיִּשְׁפֵךְ סוּלְלָה וּלְכַד עִיר מִבְּצוּרֹת זֹרְעוֹת 15  
 הַגִּבּוֹר לֹא יַעֲמְדוּ וְעַם מִבְּחָרָיו וְאֵין כַּח לְעַמְדָּה: וַיַּעֲשֵׂה הַבָּא אֵלָיו כְּרֻצּוֹנוֹ וְאֵין עֹמֵד 16  
 לְפָנָיו וַיַּעֲמֵד בְּאַרְצָה הַצִּפּוֹן וְיִקְרָא בִירוֹ: וַיִּשַׁם פְּנֵיו לְבוֹא בְּתַחֲקָה אֶל מַלְכוּתוֹ וַיִּשְׂרִים 17

- 9,7 הנבאים אשר דברו בשמך אל מלכינו שרינו ואבתינו ואל כל עם הארץ: לך  
 אדני הצדקה ולנו בשת הפנים כיום הזה לאיש יהודה ולישבי ירושלם ולכל  
 ישראל הקרבים והרחקים בכל הארצות אשר ההחתם שם במעלם אשר מעלו בך:  
 9,8 יהוה לנו בשת הפנים למלכינו לשרינו ולאבתינו אשר הטאנו לך: לאדני אלהינו  
 הרחמים והכלהות כי מרדנו בו:  
 5 ולא שמענו בקול יהוה אלהינו ללכת בתורתו אשר נתן לפנינו ביד עבדיו  
 11 הנבאים: וכל ישראל עברו את תורתך וסר לבלתי שמוע בקלך ותתקף עלינו  
 12 האלה והשקעה אשר כתובה בתורת משה עבד האלהים כי הטאנו לו: ויקם את  
 דבריו אשר דבר עלינו ועל שפטינו אשר שפטנו להביא עלינו רעה גדלה אשר  
 13 לא נעשתה תחת כל השמים כאשר נעשתה בירושלם: כאשר כתוב בתורת משה  
 10 את כל הרעה הזאת באה עלינו ולא הלינו את פני יהוה אלהינו לשוב מעונינו  
 14 ולהשכיל באמתך: וישקד יהוה על הרעה ויביאך עלינו כי צדק יהוה אלהינו  
 על כל מעשיו אשר עשה ולא שמענו בקלו:  
 10 ועתה אדני אלהינו אשר הוצאת את עמך מארץ מצרים ביד חזקה ותעש  
 לך שם כיום הזה הטאנו רשענו: אדני ככל צדקתך ישב נא אפך וחמתך מעורך  
 15 ירושלם הר קדשך כי בחטאינו ובפונות אבתינו ירושלם ועמך להרפה לכל  
 17 סביבתינו: ועתה שמע אלהינו אל תפלת עבדך ואל תחנונו והאר פניך על  
 18 מקדשך הקטן למען 'עבדך' אדני: הטה אלהי אונך ושמע פקחה עיניך  
 וראה שממתינו והעיר אשר נקרא שמך עליה כי לא על צדקתינו אנחנו  
 19 מפילים תחנונינו לפניך כי על רחמך הרבים: אדני שמעה אדני סלחה  
 20 אדני הקשיבה ועשה אל תאחר למענך אלהי כי שמך נקרא על עירך  
 ועל עמך:  
 כ ועוד אני מדבר ומתפלל ומתודה הקטתי והטאת עמי ישראל ומפיל תחנוני  
 21 לפני יהוה אלהי על הר קדש אלהי: ועוד אני מדבר בתפלה והאיש גבריאל  
 22 אשר ראיתי בחוון בתחלה מקץ בינך נגע אלי כעת מנחת ערב: ויבן וידבר עמי  
 23 ויאמר דניאל עתה יצאתי להשכילך בינה: בתחלת תחנוניך יצא דבר ואני באתי  
 להגיד כי תמודות אתה ובין בדבר והבן במראה:  
 24 שבעים שבועים נקתף על עמך ועל עיר קדשך לכלאתי: פשע ולהתם  
 חטאות ולכפר עון ולהביא צדק עלמים ולחתם חוון ונביא ולמשח קדש קדשים:  
 כה ותדע ותשכל מן מצא דבר להשיב ולבנות ירושלם עד משיח נגיד שבעים שבועה  
 30 ושבעים ששים ושנים תשוב ונבנתה רהוב וחרוץ ובצוק העתים: ואחרי השבעים  
 ששים ושנים יפרת משיח ואין לו והעיר והקדש ישחית עם נגיד הבא וקצו  
 27 בשטף ועד קץ מלחמה נחרצת שממות: והגביר ברית לרבים שבוע אחד וחצי  
 השבוע ישבית ובה ומנחה ועל ימי: שקוצים משומם ועד כלה ונחרצה תתקף  
 על שומם:  
 35



- 10,א בשנת שלוש לכורש מלך פרס דבר נגלה לדניאל אשר נקרא שמו בלשטאצר  
 ואמת הדבר וצבא גדול ובין את הדבר ובינה לו במראה:  
 3-2 בימים ההם אני דניאל הירתי מתאבל שלשה שבועים ימים: לחם תמדות  
 לא אכלתי ובשר ויין לא בא אל פי וסוך לא סכתי עד מלאת שלשת שבועים  
 ימים:  
 4 וביום עשרים וארבעה לחדש הראשון ואני הייתי על יד הנהר הגדול הוא  
 ה חקל: ואשא את עיני וארא והנה איש אחד לבוש בדים ומתניו חגרים בכתם

- בשנת שלוש למלכות בלִשְׁאַצַּר המֶלֶךְ חוּון נִרְאָה אֵלַי אֲנִי דְנִיָּאל אַחֲרַי א. 8  
הנראה אלי בתחלה; ואראה בחוון ויהי בראתי ואני בשושן הבירה אשר בעילם 2  
המדרינה ואראה בחוון ואני הייתי על אוכל אולי:  
ואשא עיני ואראה והנה איל אחד עמד לפני האֵבֶל ולו קַרְנִים וְהַקְרָנִים 3  
גבוהות והאחת גבוהה מן השנית והגבוהה עלה באתלנה; ראיתי את האיל מנגח 4  
יָמָה וצפונה ונגבה וכל היות לא יעמדו לפניו ואין מציל מידו ועשה כרצונו 5  
והגדיל; ואני הייתי מבין והנה צפיר העצים בא מן המערב על פני כל הארץ ה  
ואין נוגע בארץ והצפיר קרן חוות בין עיניו; ויבא עד האיל בעל הקרנים אשר 6  
ראיתי עמד לפני האֵבֶל וירץ אליו כהמת כחו; וראיתיו מגיע אצל האיל ויתמרמר 7  
אליו ויך את האיל וישבר את שתי קרניו ולא היה כח באיל לעמד לפניו 10  
וישליכהו ארצה וירמסהו ולא היה מציל לאיל מידו; וצפיר העצים הגדיל עד מאד 8  
וכעצמו נשברה הקרן הגדלה ותעלנה א-ח-ר-ות ארבע תחתיה לארבע רוחות 9  
השמים:  
ומן האחת מהם יצא קרן אחרת וצפורה ותגדל יתר אל הנגב ואל המורה 9  
ואל הצבי; ותגדל עד צבא השמים ותפל ארצה מן הצבא ומן הוכוכים ותמרסם; י  
ועד שר הצבא הגדיל וממנו יתקרים התמיד ויהישלך מכוון מקדשו; וצבאו יתתן 11  
על התמיד כפשע ותישלך אמת ארצה ועשתה והצלחה:  
ואשקיעה אחד קדוש מדבר ויאמר אחד קדוש לפלמוני המדבר עד מתי 13  
החוון התמיד והפשע שָׁמַם תת וקדש וצבא מרמס; ויאמר אלי- עד ערב בקך 14  
אלפים ושלש מאות ונצדק קדש: 20  
ויהי בראתי אני דניאל את החוון ואבקשה בינה והנה עמד לנגדי כמראה 15  
גבר; ואשמע קול אדם בין אולי ויקרא ויאמר גבריאל הֵבֵן להלן את המראה: 16  
ויבא אצל עמדי ובבאו נבעתי ואפלה על פני ויאמר אלי הֵבֵן בן אדם כי לעת 17  
קץ החוון; ובדברו עמי נרדמתי על פני ארצה ויגע בי ויעמידני על עמדי: 18  
ויאמר הנני מודיעך את אשר יהיה באתרית הועם כי למועד קץ: 19  
האיל אשר ראית בעל הקרנים מלכי מדי ופרס; והצפיר השעיר מלך יון 21,2  
והקרן הגדולה אשר בין עיניו הוא המלך הראשון; והנשברת ותעמרנה ארבע 22  
תחתיה ארבע מלכות מגוי-ו-יתעמדנה ולא בכחו; ובאחרית מלכותם כהתם 23  
הפשעים יעמד מלך עז פנים ומבין חידות; ועצם כחו ולא בכחו ונפלאות ישחית 24  
והצלח ויעשה והשחית עצומים ועם קדושים; ועל שכלו והצלח מרמה בידו כה 30  
ובלכבו יגדיל ובשלוה ישחית רבים ועל שר שרים יעמד וכאפס יד ישבר;  
ומראה הערב והבקר אשר נאמר אמת הוא ואתה סתם החוון כי לימים 26  
רבים;  
ואני דניאל נהייתי ונחליתי ימים ואקום ואעשה את מלאכת המלך ואשתומם 27  
על המראה ואין מבין: 35



- בשנת אחת לדריוש בן אחשנרוש מורע מדי אשר הקמך על מלכות כשדים: א. 9  
בשנת אחת למלכו אני דניאל בינתי בספרים מספר השנים אשר היה דבר יהוה 2  
אל ירמיה הנביא למלאות לתרבות ירושלם שבעים שנה; ואתנה את פני אל 3  
אדני האלזים לבקש תפלה ותחנונים בצום ושק ואפר; ואתפללה ליהוה אלהי 4  
ואתנה ואמרה

אָנָּה אֲדָנִי הָאֵל הַגָּדוֹל וְהַנּוֹרָא שֹׁמֵר הַבְּרִית וְהַחֲסֵד לְאַחֲבָיו וְלִשְׁמָרֵי מִצְוֹתָיו;  
חַטָּאוֹ וְעֵוִינוֹ וְהִרְשָׁעוֹ וּמְרַדְנוֹ וְסוּר מִמִּצְוֹתֶיךָ וּמִמִּשְׁפָּטֶיךָ; וְלֹא שָׁמַעְנוּ אֶל עַבְדְּךָ ה. 6



- 7,א בשנת חדה לבל־שָׁאֵר מֶלֶךְ בַּבֶּל דְּנִיאֵל חֵלֶם חוּזָה וְחֻזֵי רֵאשָׁה עַל מִשְׁכְּבָהּ  
 2 באַדִּין חֵלְמָא כְּתִב רֵאשׁ מֶלֶךְ אַמְרִי: עֲנֵה דְנִיאֵל וְאַמְרִי  
 3 תְּהוּ הַיְיִת בְּחֻזֵי עִם לִילֵיא וְאִרו אַרְבַּע רֻחֵי שְׁמַיָּא מְנִיחֵן לִימָא רַבָּא: וְאַרְבַּע  
 4 חֵינִן רַבְרַבִּין סֻלְקֵן מִן יִמָּא שְׁנַנֵּן דָּא מִן דָּא: קְדַמְיָתָא כְּאִרְיָה וּנְפִין דִּי נִשְׂר לָהּ  
 5 תְּהוּ הַיְיִת עַד דִּי מְרִיטוּ נְפִישׁ וְנִטְלִית מִן אַרְעָא וְעַל רְגְלֵיךָ כְּאִנְשׁ הִקְיַמְתָּ וּלְבַב  
 6 אִנְשׁ יְהִיב לָהּ: וְאִרו חַיְוִת אַחְרֵי תַנְיָגָה דְמִיָּה לְדַב וּלְשִׁמְרָה חַד הִקְיַמְתָּ וְתַלְתָּ  
 7 עֲלֵעִין בְּגֻמָּה בִּין שְׁנֵיהּ וְכֵן אַמְרִין לָהּ קוּמִי אֲקָלִי בְּשַׂר שְׁנַיָּא: בְּאַתֵּר דְּנָה חוּזָה  
 8 הוּיִת וְאִרו אַחְרֵי כְּנַמְר וְלֵה נְפִין אַרְבַּע דִּי עוֹף עַל נְפִישׁ וְאַרְבַּעָה רֵאשִׁין לְחַיְוִתָּא  
 9 וְשִׁלְטָן יְהִיב לָהּ: בְּאַתֵּר דְּנָה חוּזָה הוּיִת בְּחוּזֵי לִילֵיא וְאִרו חַיְוִת רַבִּיעִיא דְּחִלְהָ  
 10 וְאַיְמַתְנִי וְתַקִּיפָא יְתִירָה וְשִׁנְיָן דִּי פְרוּל לָהּ רַבְרַבִּין אַכְלָה וּמְקָקָה וּשְׁאָרָא בְּרַגְלֵיא  
 8 רַפְסָה וְהוּיָא מְשַׁנְיָא מִן כָּל חַיְוִתָּא דִּי קְדַמְיָה וְקִרְנִין עֶשֶׂר לָהּ: מִשְׁתַּכַּל הוּיִת  
 9 בְּקִרְנֵיא וְאִלו קָרְן אַחְרֵי זַעֲרִיה סַלְקַת בִּינְיָהוּן וְתַלְתָּ מִן קִרְנֵיא קְדַמְיָתָא אַתְעַקְרוּ  
 10 מִן קְדַמְיָה וְאִלו עֵינִין כְּעֵינֵי אִנְשָׁא בְּקִרְנָא דָּא וְכֵן מַמְלַל רַבְרַבִּין:  
 9 תְּהוּ הוּיִת עַד דִּי כְּרַסְקֵן רְמִיו וְעַתִּיק יוּמִין יַתְּב לְבוּשָׁה כְּתַלְגַּן תְּהָר וְשְׁעַר  
 15 רֵאשָׁה כְּעַמְר נְקָא כְּרַסְיָה שְׁבָבִין דִּי נוֹר גְּלָגְלוּתֵי נוֹר דְּלֶקַס: נְהָר דִּי נוֹר נְגַד וְזַפְסָן  
 16 מִן קְדַמְוִי אֶלְפֵי־יָם יִשְׁמֹשׁוּנָה וְרַבּוּ רִגְבֵּין קְדַמְוִי יְקוּמוּן דִּינָא יְתֵב וּסְפִרִין  
 11 פְּתִיחוּ: חוּזָה הוּיִת באַדִּין מִן קַל מְלִיא רַבְרַבְתָּא דִּי קִרְנָא מַמְלָלָא חוּזָה הוּיִת עַד  
 12 דִּי קְשִׁילִית חַיְוִתָּא וְהוּבַד נִשְׁמָה וְיְהִיבַת לִיקְדַת אֶשָׁא: וּשְׁאָר חַיְוִתָּא הִקְדִּיו  
 13 שְׁלִטְנָתוּן וְאַרְכָּה בְּחֵינִן יְהִיבַת לְהוֹן עַד זְמַן וְעַד: חוּזָה הוּיִת בְּחוּזֵי לִילֵיא וְאִרו  
 14 עִם עֲנַנֵי שְׁמַיָּא כְּבַר אִנְשׁ אֶתְהּ הוּא וְעַד עַתִּיק יוּמִיא מָטָה וְקְדַמְוִי הִקְרַבוּתֵי:  
 20 וְלֵה יְהִיב שְׁלִטָּן וְיִקְר וּמְלֹכוּ וְכָל עַמְמַיָּא אֶמְיָא וְלִשְׁנַיָּא לָהּ יַפְלַחוּן שְׁלִטְנָה שְׁלַמְן  
 14 עַלְם דִּי לֹא יַעֲדָה וּמְלֻכוּתָהּ דִּי לֹא תַתְּחַבֵּל:  
 16,בא אֶתְכָרִית רֻחֵי אַנְה דְּנִיאֵל בְּגוּזָא קְדַמְיָה: וְחוּזֵי רֵאשִׁי יִבְהַלְגֵּנִי: קִרְבַּת עַל חַד  
 17 מִן קְאָמַיָּא וְיִצִיבָא אַבְעָא מְנָה עַל כָּל דְּנָה וְאַמְר לִי וּפְשַׁר מְלִיא יְהוּדַעְגְנִי: אֶלִּין  
 18 חַיְוִתָּא רַבְרַבְתָּא דִּי אֲנִין אַרְבַּע אַרְבַּעָה מַלְכִין יְקוּמוּן מִן אַרְעָא: וְיִקְבְּלוּן מַלְכוּתָא  
 25 קְדִישִׁי עֲלִיוּנִין וְיַחְסְנוּן מַלְכוּתָא עַד עֲלֵמָא וְעַד עַלְם עֲלֵמַיָּא: אַדִּין צְבִית לִיצִיבָא  
 19 עַל חַיְוִתָּא רַבִּיעִיתָא דִּי הֵת שְׁנֵיהּ מִן כְּלָהוּן דְּחִלְהָ יְתִירָה שְׁנֵיהּ דִּי פְרוּל וּמְפִרִיה  
 20 כִּי נַחֵשׁ אַכְלָה מְקָקָה וּשְׁאָרָא בְּרַגְלֵיהּ רַפְסָה: וְעַל קִרְנֵיא עֶשֶׂר דִּי בְּרֵאשָׁה וְאַחְרֵי  
 21 דִּי סַלְקַת וּנְפִלוּ מִן קְדַמְיָה תַלְתָּ וְקִרְנָא דְּכָן וְעֵינִין לָהּ וְכֵן מַמְלַל רַבְרַבִּין וְתַוּוּהּ  
 22,21 רַב מִן חֲבַרְתָּהּ: חוּזָה הוּיִת וְקִרְנָא דְּכָן עֲבַדָּא קֶרֶב עִם קְדִישִׁין וְיִכְלָה לְהוֹן: עַד דִּי  
 30 אַתָּה עַתִּיק יוּמִיא וְדִינָא יְתֵב וּשְׁלִטְנָא יְהִיב לְקְדִישֵׁי עֲלִיוּנִין וּזְמַנָּא מָטָה וּמַלְכוּתָא  
 21 הַחֲסָנוּ קְדִישִׁין:  
 23 כֵּן אַמְר חַיְוִתָּא רַבִּיעִיתָא מַלְכוּ רַבִּיעִיא תְּהוּא בְּאַרְעָא דִּי תִשְׁנָא מִן כָּל  
 24 מַלְכוּתָא וְתֵאכַל כָּל אַרְעָא וְתִלְשְׁנָה וְתַקְנֵנָה: וְקִרְנֵיא עֶשֶׂר מְנָה מַלְכוּתָא עֶשְׂרָה  
 35 מַלְכִין יְקוּמוּן וְאַחֲרֵין יְקוּם אַחֲרֵיהוֹן וְהוּא יִשְׁנָא מִן קְדַמְיָא וְתַלְתָּה מַלְכִין יְהַשְׁבִּיל:  
 25 וּמִלִּין לְצַד עֲלִיא יִמְלָל וְלְקְדִישֵׁי עֲלִיוּנִין יִבְלָא וְיִסְבַּר לְהַשְׁפִּיחַ וּמְנִין וְדַת וְיִתְיַבְחוּן  
 26 בִּידָה עַד עַדָּן וְעַדְנִין וּפְלַג עַדְנִין: וְדִינָא יְתֵב וּשְׁלִטְנָה יְהַעֲדוּן לְהַשְׁפִּיחַ  
 27 וְלְהוּבַדָּה עַד סוּפָא: וּמַלְכוּתָא וּשְׁלִטְנָא וּרְבוּתָא דִּי מַלְכַת תְּחוּת כָּל שְׁמַיָּא  
 28 יְהִיבַת לְעַם קְדִישֵׁי עֲלִיוּנִין מַלְכוּתָהּ מַלְכוּתָא עַלְם וְכָל שְׁלִטְנָא לָהּ יַפְלַחוּן  
 40 וְיִשְׁתַּמְעוּן:  
 28 עַד כֵּה סוּפָא דִּי מַלְתָּא אַנְה דְּנִיאֵל שְׁנַיָּא רַעִיוֵי יִבְהַלְגֵּנִי וְזוּי יִשְׁתַּמְנוּן עַלִי  
 28 וּמַלְתָּא בְּלָבִי נִשְׁתַּרְתָּ:



- שפר קדם דרויש והקים על מלכותא לאתְּדַרְפְּנִיא מאה ועשרין די לְהוֹן 6,2  
 בכל מלכותא: ועלא מנהון סרכין תלתה די דניאל חד מנהון די לְהוֹן אַתְּדַרְפְּנִיא 3  
 אֲלִין יִהְיִין לְהוֹן טַעמָא ומלכא לא להוא נֶזֶק: אדין דניאל דנה הוה מתנצח על 4  
 סרכיא ואחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִיא כל קבל די רוח יתירא בה ומלכא עשית להקמתה על כל 5  
 מלכותא: אדין סרכיא ואחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִיא הוּו בעין עלה להשכחה לדניאל מצד מלכותא 6  
 וכל עלה ושחיתה לא יכלין להשכחה כל קבל די מהימן הוא וכל שְׁלוּ ושחיתה 7  
 לא השתכחת עלוהי: אדין גְּבַרִיא אלך אמרין די לא נְהַשְׁכַּח לדניאל דנה כל 8  
 עלה לדנה השכחנא עלוהי בְּרַת אלהה: אדין סרכיא ואחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִיא אֲנִין הֲרִגְשׁוּ על 9  
 מלכא וכן אמרין לה דרויש מלכא לעלמין חיי: אַתְּנַעְטוּ כל סרכי מלכותא סגניא 10  
 ואחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִיא הֲבַרְיָא ופחנתא לקימא קִים מלכא ולתקפה אֲסָר די כל די יבעא 11  
 בעו מן כל אלה ואנש עד יומין תְּלַתִין להן מנך מלכא יתרמא לגב אַרְיוּתָא: 12  
 כען מלכא תקים אֲסָרָא ותִרְשָׁם כתבא די לא להשְׁנִיָה כרת מדוי ופרס די לא 13  
 תַּעֲדָא: כל קבל דנה מלכא דרויש רשם כתבא ואֲסָרָא: 14  
 והניאל כדי ידע די רשים כתבא על לבְּתָהּ וכוֹיִן פתיחן לה בעליתה נגד 15  
 ירושלם וזמנין תְּלַתָּה ביומא הָנָא בְּרַךְ על ברכוהי ומצלא ומודא קדם אלהה כל 16  
 קבל די הוא עבד מן קְדַמְתָּהּ דנה: אדין גְּבַרִיא אלך הֲרִגְשׁוּ והשפחו לדניאל בְּעָה 17  
 ומתחנן קדם אלהה: באדין קרבו ואמרין קדם מלכא על אֲסָר מלכא הלא אסר 18  
 רשמת די כל אנש די יבעא מן כל אלה ואנש עד יומין תְּלַתִין להן מנך מלכא 19  
 יתרמא לגוב אַרְיוּתָא עְנָה מלכא ואמר יציבא מלתא כְּרַת מדוי ופרס די לא 20  
 תַּעֲדָא: באדין ענו ואמרין קדם מלכא די דניאל די מן בני גלותא די יהוד לא 21  
 שם עלך מלכא טעם ועל אֲסָרָא די רשמת וזמנין תְּלַתָּה ביומא בעא בעותה: 22  
 אדין מלכא כדי מלתא שמע שניא באַש עלוהי ועל דניאל שם גָּל לשׁוֹבְתָהּ 23  
 ועד מַעְלִי שמשא הוה משתדר להצלוחה: באדין גְּבַרִיא אֲלַךְ הֲרִגְשׁוּ על מלכא 24  
 ואמרין למלכא דע מלכא די דת למדי ופרס די כל אֲסָר וקים די מלכא יִהְיִים 25  
 לא להשְׁנִיָה: באדין מלכא אמר והִתִּיּוּ לדניאל ורמו לְגַבָּא די אַרְיוּתָא עְנָה מלכא 26  
 ואמר לדניאל אלהך די אנתה פִּלַח לה בתדירא הוא ישיבֶנְךָ: והיִמִּית אֲבַן חדה ויִשְׁמַל 27  
 על פָּם גָּבָא וחתמה מלכא בְּעֻזְקָתָהּ ובעוקת רברבנוהי די לא תשנא צבו כדניאל: 28  
 אדין אול מלכא להיכלה וְכַת שְׁנֵת וְדַחְנִין לא הגעל קדמוהי וּשְׁנָתָה גדת 29  
 עלוהי: באדין מלכא בִּשְׁפָרָא יקום בְּנְגָהָא ובהתְּהַלְהָה לְגַבָּא די אַרְיוּתָא אול: כ 30  
 וכמקרה לנפא לדניאל בקל עציב זַעַק עְנָה מלכא ואָמַר לדניאל עבד 31  
 אלהא חיא אלהך די אנתה פִּלַח לה בתדירא הִכֵּל לשׁוֹבְתֶיךָ מן אַרְיוּתָא: אדין 32  
 דניאל עם מלכא מַלְל מלכא לעלמין חיי: אלהי שלח מלאכה וסגר פָּם אַרְיוּתָא 33  
 ולא חבלוני כל קבל די קדמוהי וְכוּ השתכחת לי ואף קדמך מלכא חבולא לא 34  
 עבדת: באדין מלכא שניא טַאֵב עלוהי ולדניאל אמר להנסקה מן גַבָּא וְהַסַּק 35  
 דניאל מן גַבָּא וכל תְּכַל לא השתכח בה די היִמִּין באלהה: ואמר מלכא והִתִּיּוּ 36  
 גְּבַרִיא אֲלַךְ די אכלו קרצוהי די דניאל ולגב אַרְיוּתָא רמו אגון בניהון ונשהון 37  
 ולא מטו לארעית גבא עד די שלטו בהון אַרְיוּתָא וכל גרמיהון הדקו: 38  
 באדין דרויש מלכא כתב לכל עממיא אמיא ולשניא די דארין בכל ארעא 39  
 שלמכוני ישנא: מן קדמי שים טעם די בכל שלטון מלכותי להון ואעין ודחלין מן 40  
 קדם אלהה די דניאל די הוא אלהא חיא וקים לעלמין ומלכותה די לא תתחבל 41  
 ושלטנה עד סופא: משיזב ומצל ועבד אתין ותמהין בשמיא ובארעא די שויב לדניאל 42  
 מן יד אַרְיוּתָא: 43

29

ודניאל דנה הצלה במלכות דרויש ובמלכות כורש פרסיא:



- 5,4 ואשתיו בהון מלכא ורברבנוהי שנלתה ולתנתה: אשתיו חמרא ושפחו לאלהי  
 דהבא וכספא נחשא פרולא אעא ואבנא:
- ה בַּהּ יִשְׁעָתָא נִפְקוּ אֲצַבְעָן דִּי יָד אַנְשׁ וְכַתְבָּן לְקָבֵל נְבָרְשָׁא עַל גִּירָא דִּי כְתָל  
 6 הֵיכֵלָא דִּי מַלְכָא וּמַלְכָא תְּזוּה פַּס דִּי יָדָא דִּי כְתָבָא: אַדְיִן מַלְכָא זִוְהִי שְׁנֹזִי וְרַעֲיָנֹהִי  
 7 יְבַהֲלוּנָהּ וְקִטְרִי חֲרַצָּה מִשְׁתַּרְיָן וְאַרְבְּקָתָהּ דָּא לְדָא נִקְשָׁן: קָרָא מַלְכָא בַּחֲלִי  
 5 לְהַעֲלָה לְאַשְׁפִּיא כְּשַׂדְיָא וְגוּרְיָא עֲנָה מַלְכָא וְאָמַר לְחִימִי בְּבַל דִּי כָּל אַנְשׁ דִּי  
 יָקָרָה כְּתָבָה דְּנָה וּפְשָׂרָה יִתְּנִי אַרְנָנָא יִלְבַּשׁ וְהִמְנִיכָא דִּי דִּהַבָּא עַל צְנָאָרָה  
 8 יִתְּלְתֵיּי בְּמַלְכוּתָא יִשְׁלַט: אַדְיִן עַלְלִין כָּל חִימִי מַלְכָא וְלֹא כַּהֲלִין כְּתָבָא לְמַקְרָא  
 9 וּפְשָׂרָא לְהוֹרַעָה לְמַלְכָא: אַדְיִן מַלְכָא בְּלִשְׂאֲצַר שְׁנִיא מַתְבַּהֵל וְזִוְהִי שְׁנִין עַלוּהִי  
 י וְרִבְרַבְנוּהִי מִשְׁתַּבְּשִׁין: מַלְכָּתָא לְקָבֵל מְלִי מַלְכָּא וְרִבְרַבְנוּהִי לְבֵית מִשְׁתֵּיא עַלְלָה  
 10 עֲנֵת מַלְכָּתָא וְאַמְרַת מַלְכָּא לְעַלְמִין חַיִּי אַל יִבְהַלֹּךְ רַעֲיוֹנִךְ וְזִוְיִךְ אַל יִשְׁמָגוּ:  
 11 אַתִּי נְבַר בְּמַלְכוּתְךָ דִּי רוּחַ אֱלֹהִין קְדִישִׁין בַּהּ וּבְיוֹמֵי אַבּוּךָ נְהִירוּ וְשָׁקְלַתְנוּ וְחַכְמָה  
 כַּחֲמַת אֱלֹהִין הִשְׁתַּכַּחַת בַּהּ וּמַלְכָּא נְבוּכַדְנֶצַּר אַבּוּךָ רַב חַרְטָמִין אֲשַׁפִּין כְּשַׂדְיָין  
 12 גּוּרִין קְיָמָה אַבּוּךָ מַלְכָּא: כָּל קָבֵל דִּי רוּחַ יִתִּירָה וּמְנַדַּע וְשָׁקְלַתְנוּ יִמְּשָׁר חַלְמִין  
 15 וְאַחֲרִית אַחֲדִין וּמְשָׂרָא קְסָרִין הִשְׁתַּכַּחַת בַּהּ בְּדַנְיָאֵל דִּי מַלְכָּא שֵׁם שְׂמָה בְּלִשְׂאֲצַר  
 כַּעַן דְּנִיָּאֵל יִתְקַרֵּי וּפְשָׂרָה יִתְתוּהּ:
- 13 בַּאֲדִין דְּנִיָּאֵל הָעַל קְדָם מַלְכָּא עֲנָה מַלְכָּא וְאָמַר לְדַנְיָאֵל אַנְתָּה הוּא דְּנִיָּאֵל  
 14 דִּי מִן בְּנֵי נְלוּתָא דִּי יְהוּדֵי הִתִּי מַלְכָּא אָבִי מִן יְהוּד: וּשְׁמַעְתָּ עֲלִיךְ דִּי רוּחַ  
 15 אֱלֹהִין בְּךָ וְנִהִירוּ וְשָׁקְלַתְנוּ וְחַכְמָה יִתִּירָה הִשְׁתַּכַּחַת בְּךָ: וְכַעַן הָעֵלּוּ קְדָמִי חִימִיא  
 16 אֲשַׁפִּיא דִּי כְּתָבָה דְּנָה יִקְרוּן וּפְשָׂרָה לְהוֹרַעְתֵּנִי וְלֹא כַּהֲלִין פֶּשַׁר מַלְתָּא לְהִתְחַיֶּה:  
 20 וְאַנְהָ שְׁמַעְתָּ עֲלִיךְ דִּי תוֹכֵל מְשָׁרִין לְמַפְשַׁר וּקְמָרִין לְמִשְׂרָא כַּעַן הֵן תוֹכֵל כְּתָבָא  
 לְמַקְרָא וּפְשָׂרָה לְהוֹרַעְתוּנִי אַרְנָנָא תִּלְבַּשׁ וְהִמְנִיכָא דִּי דִּהַבָּא עַל צְנָאָרְךָ יִתְּלְתֵיּי  
 בְּמַלְכוּתָא תִּשְׁלַט:
- 17 בַּאֲדִין עֲנָה דְּנִיָּאֵל וְאָמַר קְדָם מַלְכָּא מִתְנַתְךָ לְךָ לְהוֹן וּנְבִיבְתֵיךָ לְאַחַרְןָּ הַב  
 18 בְּרַם כְּתָבָא אִקְרָא לְמַלְכָּא וּפְשָׂרָא אַהוֹדַעְנָה: אַנְתָּה מַלְכָּא אֱלֹהָא עֲלִיא מַלְכוּתָא  
 19 וְרִבּוּתָא וְיִקְרָא וְהִדְרָא יִהְיֶה לְנְבַכְדַּנְצַר אַבּוּךָ: וּמִן רִבּוּתָא דִּי יִהְיֶה לֵהּ כָּל עַמֻּמִּיא  
 אָמִיא וּלְשִׁנְיָא הוּוּ זַעֲרִין וְדַחֲלִין מִן קְדַמוּהִי דִּי הוּוּ צְבָא הוּוּ קְטֵל וְדִי הוּוּ צְבָא  
 כ הוּוּ מְתָא וְדִי הוּוּ צְבָא הוּוּ מְרִים וְדִי הוּוּ צְבָא הוּוּ מִשְׁפָּל: וְכַדִּי רָם לְבַבְהָ  
 21 וְרוּחָהּ מַלְכָּתָא לְהוֹרַעָה הִנְתָּא מִן קְרָסָא מַלְכוּתָהּ וּיְקִירָהּ הֶעָדִיו מַנְהָ: וּמִן בְּנֵי  
 אַנְשָׁא מְרִיד וּלְבַבְהָ עִם חִיוּתָא שְׁרִיָּיָּ וְעַם עַרְדִּיא מְדוּרָה עֲשִׁבָא כְּתוּרִין יִטְעַמּוּנָה  
 30 וּמַטְל שְׂמִיא נִשְׂמָה יִצְטַבַּע עַד דִּי יַדַּע דִּי שְׁלִיט אֱלֹהָא עֲלִיא בְּמַלְכוּתָא אַנְשָׁא  
 22 וּלְמִן דִּי יִצְבָּא יִתְקִים עֲלִיהּ: וְאַנְתָּה בְּרָהּ בְּלִשְׂאֲצַר לֹא הִשְׁפַּלְתָּ לְבַבְךָ כָּל קָבֵל  
 23 דִּי כָּל דְּנָה יַדְעָתָּ: וְעַל מְרָא שְׂמִיא הִתְרוּמַמַּת וּלְמַאנִּיא דִּי בֵּיתָהּ הִתִּיּוּ קְדָמִיךְ  
 וְאַנְתָּה וְרִבְרַבִּינְךָ שְׁנַלְתְךָ וְלַתְנַתְךָ חֲמָרָא שְׁתִּין בְּהוֹן וְלֹאֲלֹהִי כִּסְפָא וְדִהַבָּא נְחָשָׁא  
 פְּרוּלָא אֲעָא וְאַבְנָא דִּי לֹא חַוּון וְלֹא שְׁמַעִין וְלֹא יַדְעִין שַׁבְחָת וְלֹאֲלֹהָא דִּי נִשְׂמַתְךָ  
 35 כִּידָה וְכָל אַרְחַתְךָ לֵהּ לֹא הִדְרַת: בַּאֲדִין מִן קְדַמוּהִי שְׁלִיט פַּסָּא דִּי יָדָא וְכְתָבָא  
 כַּה דְּנָה רְשִׁים: וְדְנָה כְּתָבָא דִּי רְשִׁים
- מְנַא מְנַא תְּקַל וּפְרַסִין:
- 27,26 דְּנָה פֶּשַׁר מַלְתָּא מְנַא מְנַא אֱלֹהָא מַלְכוּתְךָ וְהִשְׁלַמְהּ: תְּקַל תְּקַלְתָּא בְּמַאֲוִנִיא  
 40 וְהִשְׁתַּכַּחַת חֲסִיר: פְּרַם פְּרִיסַת מַלְכוּתְךָ וְיִהְיִבַת לְמַדֵּי וּפְרַם:
- 29 בַּאֲדִין אָמַר בְּלִשְׂאֲצַר וְהִלְכְּשׁוּ לְדַנְיָאֵל אַרְנָנָא וְהִמְנִיכָא דִּי דִּהַבָּא עַל  
 ל צְנָאָרָה וְהַכְּרוּ עַלוּהִי דִּי לְהוּוּ שְׁלִיט יִתְּלְתֵיּי בְּמַלְכוּתָא: בַּהּ בְּלִילִיא קְטִיל בְּלִשְׂאֲצַר  
 6,א מַלְכָּא כְּשַׂדְיָא: וְדַרְיוּשׁ מְדִיא קָבֵל מַלְכוּתָא כְּבַר שְׁנִין שְׁתִּין וְתַרְתִּין:



- שמיא נָחַת: קרא בחיל וכן אָמַר גְּדוֹ אֵילָנָא וּקְצַצוּ עֲנַפּוּהוּ אַתְרוּ עֲפִינָהּ וּבְדָרוּ 11,4  
 אַנְבָּה תִּגְדּוּ חַיּוֹתָא מִן תַּחְתּוּהוּ וּצְפֵירֵיא מִן עֲנַפּוּהוּ: בְּרַם עֵיִקֵּר שְׂרֻשׁוּהוּ בֶּאֱרַעֵא 12  
 שְׂבָקוּ וּבְאַסּוּר דִּי פְרוּל וּנְחַשׁ בְּדָתְאָא דִּי בְרֵא וּבִטְל שְׂמִיא יַצְטַבַּע וְעַם חַיּוֹתָא 12  
 חִלְקֵהּ בְּעֵשֶׂב אַרְעָא: לִבְבָּהּ מִן אֲנִישֵׁא יִשְׁנֹן וּלְבַבּ חַיּוֹתָא יִתְּקִיב לֵהּ וּשְׂבַעַה עֵדֵינִן 13  
 יִחְלַפּוּן עֲלוּהוּ: בְּנוֹת עֵירוּן פִּתְמָמָא וּמֵאַמֵּר קְרִישִׁין שְׁאַלְתָּא עֵלֵּי דְבַרְתָּ דִּי יִנְדַּעוּן 14  
 חַיִּיא דִּי שְׁלִים עֵלִיא בְּמַלְכוּת אֲנִישֵׁא וּלְמִן דִּי יַצְבֵּא יִתְּנֵנָּהּ וּשְׂפַל אֲנִישֵׁא יִקִּים 15  
 עֲלֵיהּ: דְּנָה חֵלְמָא חַיִּית אֵנָּה מַלְכָא נְכוּכְדִנְצַר וְאַנְתָּה בִּלְטָשְׂאַצְר פּוֹשְׂרֵא אָמַר 15  
 כָּל קַבְל דִּי כָל חֵכִימֵי מַלְכוּתֵי לֹא יִכְלוּן פִּשְׂרֵא לְהוּדְעוּתָי וְאַנְתָּה כָּחַל דִּי רוּחַ 15  
 אֲלָחִין קְרִישִׁין בְּךְ: 15  
 אַדִּין דְּנִיאַל דִּי שְׂמַה בִּלְטָשְׂאַצְר אֲשַׁתּוּמִם כְּשַׁעַה חֵדָא וְרוֹעֵינָהּ יִבְהַלְנֵהּ עֵנָה 16  
 מַלְכָא וְאָמַר בִּלְטָשְׂאַצְר חֵלְמָא וּפְשֵׁרֵא: אַל יִבְהַלְךְ עֵנָה בִּלְטָשְׂאַצְר וְאָמַר מְרֵאֵי 16  
 חֵלְמָא לְשַׁנְאִיק וּפְשֵׁרָה לְעֵרֵי: אֵילָנָא דִּי חַוִּיתָּ דִּי רֵבָה וְתָקֵף וְרוּמָה יִמְטָא לְשְׂמִיא 17  
 וְחַוּוּתָהּ לְכָל אַרְעָא: וְעֵפִיָּה שְׂפִיר וְאַנְבָּה שִׁנֵּיא וּמוּזוֹן לְכָלֵּא בְּהָ תַּחְתּוּהוּ תְּדוּרוּ 18  
 חַיּוֹת בְּרֵא וּבְעֲנַפּוּהוּ יִשְׂבָּנִין צְפֵירֵי שְׂמִיא: אַנְתָּה הוּא מַלְכָא דִּי יִרְבִּינִי וְתַקְפָּתִי 19  
 וּרְבוּתְךָ רֵבַת וּמָסִית לְשְׂמִיא וּשְׁלַמְנִךְ לְסוּף אַרְעָא: וְדֵי חַוּוּ מַלְכָא עֵיר וְקְרִישִׁי 15  
 נָחַת מִן שְׂמִיא וְאָמַר גְּדוֹ אֵילָנָא וְחַבְלוּהוּ בְּרַם עֵיִקֵּר שְׂרֻשׁוּהוּ בֶּאֱרַעֵא שְׂבָקוּ 15  
 וּבְאַסּוּר דִּי פְרוּל וּנְחַשׁ בְּדַתְאָא דִּי בְרֵא וּבִטְל שְׂמִיא יַצְטַבַּע וְעַם חַיּוֹת בְּרֵא 15  
 חִלְקֵהּ עַד דִּי שְׂבַעַה עֵדֵינִן יִחְלַפּוּן עֲלוּהוּ: דְּנָה פִּשְׂרֵא מַלְכָא וְנוֹתָא עֵלִיא הוּא דִּי 21  
 מְסִיִּבָּת עַל מְרֵאֵי מַלְכָא: וְלֶךְ מַרְדִּין מִן אֲנִישֵׁא וְעַם חַיּוֹת בְּרֵא לְהוּוּ מְדִרְךָ וְעֵשְׂבֵא 22  
 כְּתוּרִין לֶךְ יִסְעַמּוּן וּמִטְל שְׂמִיא לֶךְ מְצַבְעִין וּשְׂבַעַה עֵדֵינִן יִחְלַפּוּן עֲלִיךָ עַד דִּי 20  
 תִּנְדַּע דִּי שְׁלִים עֵלִיא בְּמַלְכוּת אֲנִישֵׁא וּלְמִן דִּי יַצְבֵּא יִתְּנֵנָּהּ: וְדֵי אִמְרוּ לְמַשְׁבַּכּ 23  
 עֵיִקֵּר שְׂרֻשׁוּהוּ דִּי אֵילָנָא מַלְכוּתְךָ לֶךְ קִימָה מִן דִּי תִּנְדַּע דִּי שְׁלַמֵּן שְׂמִיא: לְחָן מַלְכָא 24  
 מְלִכֵי יִשְׁפַר עֲלִיךָ וְחַסְיָךְ בְּצִדְקָה פִּרְק וְעוֹנוֹתְךָ בְּמָחֵן עֲיָן הָן תַּהוּוּ אֵרְכָה לְשְׁלוֹתְךָ: 24  
 פְּלֵא מַטָּא עַל נְכוּכְדִנְצַר מַלְכָא: לִקְצַת יִרְחִין תִּירֵי עֲשֵׂר עַל הַיְכָל מַלְכוּתָא כה.26  
 דִּי בְבַל מַהֲלַךְ הוּוּ: עֵנָה מַלְכָא וְאָמַר הֵלֵא דֵא הוּא בְּבַל רַבְתָּא דִּי אֵנָּה יִבְנִיתָהּ 25  
 לְבִית מַלְכוּ בְּתַקְפָּ חַסְנֵי וְלִיקֵר הִדְרֵי: עוּד מַלְתָּא בְּפִם מַלְכָא קֵל מִן שְׂמִיא נָפַל 28  
 לֶךְ אִמְרוּן נְכוּכְדִנְצַר מַלְכָא מַלְכוּתָא עֲדַת מִנְךָ: וּמִן אֲנִישֵׁא לֶךְ מַרְדִּין וְעַם חַיּוֹת 29  
 בְּרֵא מִדִּרְךָ עֵשְׂבֵא כְּתוּרִין לֶךְ יִסְעַמּוּן וּשְׂבַעַה עֵדֵינִן יִחְלַפּוּן עֲלִיךָ עַד דִּי תִּנְדַּע 29  
 דִּי שְׁלִים עֵלִיא בְּמַלְכוּת אֲנִישֵׁא וּלְמִן דִּי יַצְבֵּא יִתְּנֵנָּהּ: בְּהָ יִשְׁעֵתָּא מַלְתָּא סָפַת 30  
 עַל נְכוּכְדִנְצַר וּמִן אֲנִישֵׁא מִרִיד וְעַשְׂבֵא כְּתוּרִין יַאכֵל וּמִטְל שְׂמִיא נִשְׂמָה יַצְטַבַּע 30  
 עַד דִּי שְׂעָרָה כְּנַשְׂרִין רַבָּה וּטְפֵרוּהוּ כְּצַפְרִין: 30  
 וּלְקַצַּת יוֹמֵיא אֵנָּה נְכוּכְדִנְצַר עֵינֵי לְשְׂמִיא נִטְלַת וּמְנַדְעֵי עֵלֵי יַתּוּב וְלַעֲלִיא 31  
 בְּרַכְתָּ וּלְחֵי עֵלְמָא שְׂבַחְתָּ וְהַדְרָתָּ דִּי שְׁלַמְנָה שְׁלַמֵּן עֵלַם וּמַלְכוּתָהּ עַם דַּר וּדְרִי: 31  
 וּכְל דַּאְרֵי אַרְעָא כְּלָה חַשִּׁיבִין וּכְמַצְבִּינָה עָבָד בַּחִיל שְׂמִיא וְדַאְרֵי אַרְעָא וְלֹא אִיתִי 32  
 35  
 דִּי יִמְחַא בִּירָה וִיאַמֵּר לֵהּ מָה עַבְדַּת: בְּהָ זִמְנָא מְנַדְעֵי יַתּוּב עֵלֵי וְלִיקֵר מַלְכוּתֵי 33  
 הִדְרֵי וְזוּי יַתּוּב עֵלֵי וְלֵי הִדְרֵי וּרְבַרְכֵנִי יִבְעֵן וְעַל מַלְכוּתֵי הִתְקַיְּתָּ וְרַבּוּ תִירֵינָהּ 33  
 הִסְפֵּת לִי: כַּעַן אֵנָּה נְכוּכְדִנְצַר מְשַׁבַּח וּמְרוּמִם וּמְהַרֵּר לְמַלְךְ שְׂמִיא דִּי כָּל מְעַבְדוּהוּ 34  
 קָשׁוּט וְאַרְחַתְהָ דִּין וְדֵי יִמְהַלְכִין בְּנוּהָ יָכַל לְהַשְׁפִּילָהּ: 34



- 40  
 בְּלַשְׂאַצְר מַלְכָא עַבְד לָתָם רַב לְרַבְרַבּוּנָהּ אֶלְף וְלִקְבַל אֲלָפָא חַמְרָא שְׁתָּהּ: א.8  
 בְּלַשְׂאַצְר אִמַר בְּטַעַם חַמְרָא לְהַתִּיתָהּ לַמַּאנִי דְהַבָּא וּכְסָפָא דִּי הִנְפָק נְכוּכְדִנְצַר 2  
 אַבוּהֵי מִן הַיְכָלָא דִּי בִירוּשַׁלַּם וַיִּשְׁתַּן בְּהוֹן מַלְכָא וּרַבְרַבּוּנָהּ שְׁנַלְתָּהּ וּלְחַנְתָּהּ: 2  
 בִּאֲדִין הַתִּיו מַאנֵי דְהַבָּא וּכְסָפָא: דִּי הִנְפָקוּ מִן הַיְכָלָא דִּי בֵּית אֱלֹהָא דִּי בִירוּשַׁלַּם 3

- 3 איתוכון עתידין די בעדנא די תשמעון קל קרנא משרוקיאת יקיתרם שבכא פסגמרון  
 וסומפניה וכל וני זקרא תפלון ותסגרון לצלמא די עבדת והן לא תסגרון בה  
 ישעתא תתרמון לנוא אתון גורא יקרתא וימן הוא אלה די ישיובנכון מן ידי:  
 16 ענא שדרך מישך ועבד נגו ואמרין למלכא נבוכדנצר 'מלכא' לא תשתין אנחנא  
 17 על דנה פתגם להתבותך: הן איתי אלהנא די אנחנא פלחין יכל לשיןבותנא מן  
 18 אתון גורא יקרתא ומן ירך מלכא ישיוב: והן לא ידיע להוא קך מלכא די לאלהך  
 לא איתנא פלחין ולצלם דהבא די הקימת לא נסגד:  
 19 באדין נבוכדנצר התמלי חמא וצלם אנפוחו אשתנו על שדרך מישך ועבד  
 כ נגו ענה ואמר לפנא לאתונא חר שבעה על די חנה למניה: ולגברין גברי חיל  
 די בחילה אמר לכפתה לשרך מישך ועבד נגו למקרא לאתון גורא יקרתא:  
 10 באדין גבריא אלף כפתו בסרגליהון פטישיהון וכרבליהון ולבושיהון ורמיו לנוא  
 21 אתון גורא יקרתא: כל קבל דנה מן די מלת מלכא מחצפה ואתונא אנה תיריה  
 22 גבריא אלף די הסקו לשרך מישך ועבד נגו קפל המון שביבא די גורא: ונבריא  
 23 אלך תלמהון שדרך מישך ועבד נגו נפלו לנוא אתון גורא יקרתא מכפתין: אדין  
 24 נבוכדנצר מלכא תוה וקם בהתבהלה ענה ואמר להקברוהי הלא גברין תלתה  
 15 כה רמינא לנוא גורא מכפתין ענין ואמרין למלכא יציבא מלכא: ענה ואמר הא  
 אנה תוה גברין ארבעה שרין יתקליבין בגווא גורא וחכל לא אתי בהון ורנה די  
 רביעיא דמה לבר אלהין:  
 26 באדין קרב נבוכדנצר לתרע אתון גורא יקרתא ענה ואמר שדרך מישך  
 ועבד נגו עבדוהי די אלהא עליא פקו ואתו באדין נפקין שדרך מישך ועבד נגו  
 20 מן גוא גורא: ומכנתשין אתשרדגניא סגניא ופתותא והקברי מלכא תוין לנבריא  
 27 אלך די לא שלט גורא בנשמהון ושער ראשהון לא התקרה וסרגליהון לא שנו  
 28 וריח גור לא עדת בהון: ענה נבוכדנצר ואמר בריך אלההון די שדרך מישך  
 ועבד נגו די שלח מלאכה ושיוב לעבדוהי די התרחצו עוליה ומלת מלכא שניו  
 29 ויהבו נשמהון די לא יפלחון ולא יסגדון לכל אלה להן לאלההון: ומני שים מעם  
 די כל עם אמה ולשן די יאמר ישלה על אלההון די שדרך מישך ועבד נגווא  
 הדמין יתעבד וביתה נגלי ישמנה כל קבל די לא אתי אלה אהון די יבל להצלה  
 5 כדנה: באדין מלכא הצלה לשרך מישך ועבד נגו במדינת בבל:



- 30  
 31 נבוכדנצר מלכא לכל עממיא אמיא ולשניא די דארין בכל ארעא שלמכון  
 33:32 ישנא: אתיא ותמהיא די עבד עמי אלהא עליא שפר קדמי להחיה: אתוהי כמה  
 רברבין ותמהוהי כמה תקיפין מלכותה מלכות עלם ושלטנה עם דר ודר:  
 4:2 אנה נבוכדנצר שלה הנית בביתי ורענן בהיכלי: חלם חיות ויחלגני והרהרין  
 3 על משכבי ותוין ראשי יבהלגני: ומני שים מעם להנעלה קדמי לכל חכימי בבל  
 4 די פשר חלמא יהודעגני: באדין עללין חרטמיא אשפויא כשריא וקוריא וחלמא  
 ה אומר אנה קדמיהון ופשרה לא מהודעין לי: ועוד אהנין על קדמי דניאל די  
 6 שמה בלמשאצר כשם אלהי ודי רוח אלהין קדישין בה וחלמא קדמוהי אמרת:  
 בלמשאצר רב חרטמיא די אנה ידעת די רוח אלהין קדישין קד וכל רו לא אנס  
 40 לך תוין חלמי די חיות ופשרה אמר:  
 8:7 ותוין ראשי על משכבי תוה הנית ואלו אילן בגווא ארעא ורומה שניא: רבה  
 9 אילנא ותקף ורומה ימטא לשמיא ותוהה לסוף כל ארעא: עפיה שפיר ואנבה  
 שניא ומון לכלא בה תחתוהי תטלל חיות ברא ובענפיהו יקרון צפרי שמיא  
 י ומנה יתוין כל בשרא: תוה הנית בתוין ראשי על משכבי ואלו עיר וקדיש מן

- דנה חלמא ופשרה נאמר קדם מלכא: אתה מלכא מלך מלכויא די אלה 2,37-36  
 שמיא מלכותא חסנא ותקפא ויקרא ירב לך: וכל דא דארין בני אנשא חיות  
 38 ברא ועון שמיא ירב בידך והשלטך ברלך— ראשה די דהבא: ובתךך  
 39 תקום מלכו אחרי ארעא מנך ומלכו תהוה תהוה רי נחשא די תשלט בכל  
 40 ארעא: ומלכו רביעיא תהוה תקיפה כספא— ל די פרולא מהדק ותשלט  
 41 בלא וכפרולא די מרעע כל אלון תדק ויחית, תה רגליא ואצבעתא מנהון  
 42 חסך די פקח ומנהון פרול מלכו פליגה תהוה ומן נצבתא די פרולא להוה בה  
 43 כל קבל די תחיתא פרולא מערב בחסך סינא: ואצבעת רגליא מנהון פרול ומנהון  
 44 חסך מן קצת מלכותא תהוה תקיפה ומנה תהוה תבירה: אידי תחית פרולא  
 45 מערב בחסך סינא מתערבין להון בורע אנשא ולא להון דבין דנה עם דנה  
 10 הא כדי פרולא לא מתערב עם חספא: ובזמיהון די מלכויא אנון יקום אלה  
 44 שמיא מלכו די לעלמין לא תחבל ומלכותה לעם אחרן לא תשתקב תדק ותפן  
 45 כל אלן מלכותא והיא תקום לעלמיא: כל קבל די תחית די מטורא אתגרת אבן  
 46 די לא בידך ותדקת— חספא פרולא נחשא חספא ודהבא אלה רב הודע למלכא  
 15 מה די להוה אחרי דנה ויצב חלמא ומהימן פשרה:  
 46 בארין מלכא נבוכדנצר נפל על אנפיה ולדניאל סגד ומנחה וניחתינ אמר  
 47 לנשכח לה: ענה מלכא לדניאל ואמר מן קשט די אלהכון הוא אלה אלהין ומרה  
 48 מלכין ונלה ריין די יבלת למגלא רוא דנה: ארין מלכא לדניאל רבי ומתנן ברבין  
 49 שניאן ירב לה והשלטה על כל מדינת בבל ורב סגנין על כל חכימי בבל:  
 20 ודניאל בעא מן מלכא ומני על עבודתא די מדינת בבל לשדרך מישך ועבד גנו  
 ודניאל בתרע מלכא:



- נבוכדנצר מלכא עבד צלם די דהב רומה אמין שתין פתיה אמין שתי א. 3  
 25 אקימה בכקעת דורא במדינת בבל: ונבוכדנצר מלכא שלח למכניש לאַתְשֶׁרְשָׁרְיָא  
 סגניא ופחתיא אֲדַרְגָּוִיָּא נְדָבְרִיָּא דְתְּקִרְיָא תְּפָתְיָא וכל שלטני מדינתא למתא  
 3 לחגפת צלמא די הקים נבוכדנצר מלכא: בארין מתכנישין אֲחֶשְׁרְשָׁרְיָא סגניא  
 ופחתא אֲדַרְגָּוִיָּא נְדָבְרִיָּא דְתְּקִרְיָא תְּפָתְיָא וכל שלטוני מדינתא לחגפת צלמא  
 די הקים נבוכדנצר מלכא וקאמין לקבל צלמא די הקים נבוכדנצר: וכרווא קרא  
 30 בחיל לכון אמרין עממיא אַמִּיָּא ולשניא: בעדנא די תשמעון קל קרנא משרוקיתא  
 יְקִיתְרִם שְׂבָא פּסְגָתְרִין סומפניא וכל זני זמרא תפלון ותסגדון לצלם דהבא די  
 6 הקים נבוכדנצר מלכא: וימן די לא יפל ויסגד ביה ישעיתא יתרמא לגזא אתון  
 7 נורא יקרתא: כל קבל דנה ביה זמנא כדי שמעין כל עממיא קל קרנא משרוקיתא  
 יְקִיתְרִם שְׂבָא פּסְגָתְרִין «סומפניא» וכל זני זמרא נפלון כל עממיא אַמִּיָּא ולשניא  
 8 סגנין לצלם דהבא די הקים נבוכדנצר מלכא: כל קבל דנה ביה זמנא קרבן  
 9 גָּבְרִין כשראין ואכלו קרציהון די יהודיא: ענו ואמרין לנבוכדנצר מלכא מלכא  
 לעלמין חיי: אתה מלכא שְׂמֶתַע מעם די כל אנש די ישמע קל קרנא משרוקיתא  
 11 יְקִיתְרִם שְׂבָא פּסְגָתְרִין וסיפניא וכל זני זמרא יפל ויסגד לצלם דהבא: ומן  
 12 די לא יפל ויסגד יתרמא לגזא אתון נורא יקרתא: אתי גָּבְרִין יהודאין די מנית  
 40 יתהון על עבודת מדינת בבל שדרך מישך ועבד גנו גָּבְרִיָּא אֶלְף לא שמו עליך  
 מלכא טעם לאלהך לא פלחין ולצלם דהבא די הקימת לא סגדין:  
 בארין נבוכדנצר ברנו וחמא אמר להתייה לשדרך מישך ועבד גנו בארין 3  
 גָּבְרִיָּא אֶלְף הִימֵי קדם מלכא: ענה נבוכדנצר ואמר להון הֶאֱדָא שדרך מישך  
 14 ועבד גנו לאלהי: לא איתיכון פלחין ולצלם דהבא די הקימת לא סגדין: כען הן 10

- 2,ה מלכא לעלמין חיי אָמַר חֵלְמָא לעברידך ופִּשְׂרָא נְתִיבָא: עֵגָה מִלְכָּא וְאָמַר  
לכשיקיא מלתה מני אודא הן לא תהודעונגי חלמא ופִּשְׂרָא הרמין תתעברון  
6 ובתיכון נְלִי יתשמון: והן חֵלְמָא ופִּשְׂרָא תִּתְּמִין מתגן ונְכֹזְבָה ויקר שניא תקבלון  
7 מן קדמי להן חֵלְמָא ופִּשְׂרָא תִּתְּמִין: עֵגָה תְּנִיגוֹת ואמרין מִלְכָּא חֵלְמָא יאמר  
8 לעברוהי ופִּשְׂרָא נְתִיבָת: עֵגָה יִכָּא וְאָמַר מן יציב ידע אנה די עֵדְנָא אנתון  
9 ובנין כל קבל די חויתון די אודא מני מלתא: די הן חֵלְמָא לא תהודענגי חדה  
היא דתכון ומְלָה קְדָבָה ושחיתה הֵן־מְּנַתָּן לאמר קדמי עד די עֵדְנָא ישתנא  
להן חֵלְמָא אמרו לי ואנדע די פִּשְׂרָא תִּתְּמִין:  
י ענו כשדיא קדם מלכא ואמרין לא אתי אנש על יִשְׂתָּא די מלת מלכא  
10 יוכל להחנייה כל קבל די כל מלך רב ושליט מלה כדנה לא שאל לכל חרטם  
וְאָשְׁף וכשדי: ומלתא די מלכא שָׁאֵל יִקְרִיה וְאֶחְרֵן לא אתי די יִתְּנָה קדם מלכא  
11 להן אלהין די מְדַרְתֵּן עם בשרא לא איתוהי: כל קבל דנה מלכא כנס וקִצְפָּה  
12 שגיא ואמר להוֹכְדָה לכל חכימי בבל: ודתא נפקת וחכימיא מתקטלין ובעו  
13 דניאל וחברוהי להִתְקַטְּלָה:  
14 בארין דניאל התיב עֵטָא ושעם לאריוך רב טפחיא די מלכא די נפק לקטלה  
15 לחכימי בבל: עֵגָה וְאָמַר לאריוך שליטא די מלכא על מה דתא מִתְּחַצְּפָה מן  
16 קדם מלכא ארין מלתא הודע אריוך לדניאל: ודניאל על ובעא מן מלכא די ומן  
17 ינתן לה ופִּשְׂרָא להחנייה למלכא: ארין דניאל לביתה אול ולהנגיה מישאל ועוריה  
18 חברוהי מלתא הודע: ורחמן לְמַקְּעָא מן קדם אלה שמוא על רוא דנה די לא  
19 יהובדון דניאל וחברוהי עם שאר חכימי בבל:  
20 ארין לדניאל בְּתוּרָא די ליליא רוא גְּלִי ארין דניאל כֶּרֶךְ לאלה שמוא: עֵגָה  
21 דניאל וְאָמַר להוא שמה די אלהא מְכַרְךְ מן עלמא ועד עלמא די חכמתא  
22 ונבורתא די לה היא: והוא מִקְּשָׁנָא עֵדְנָא וְיָמִינָא מִתְּעַדָּה מלכין ומִקְּסִים מלכין  
23 יִהְיֶה חכמתא לחכימין ומנדעא לידעי בינה: הוא גְּלָא עמיקתא ומסתרתא ידע מה  
24 בתשובא ונדורא עמה לְשִׁירָא: לך אלה אבהתי מהודא ומשבת אנה די חכמתא  
25 ונבורתא יתבת לי וכמה הודעתני די בעינא מנך די מלת מלכא הודעתנא:  
26 כל קבל דנה דניאל על על אריוך די מני מלכא להובדא לחכימי בבל אול  
27 וכן אמר לה לחכימי בבל אל תהובד תְּעַלְנִי קדם מלכא ופִּשְׂרָא למלכא אָמַר:  
28 ארין אריוך בהתְּבַהֲלָה הנעל לדניאל קדם מלכא וכן אמר לה די השפחת נבר  
29 מן בני נלותא די יהוד די פִּשְׂרָא למלכא יהודע: עֵגָה מִלְכָּא וְאָמַר לדניאל די  
30 שמה בלשטאצר האיתוך קהל להודענגי חֵלְמָא די תוית ופִּשְׂרָא: עֵגָה דניאל  
31 קדם מלכא וְאָמַר רוא די מלכא שָׁאֵל לא חכימין אשפין חרָמִין גורין יכלין  
32 להחנייה למלכא: ברם איתי אלה בשמייא גְּלָה ריין והודע מלכא נבוכדנצר מה  
33 די להוא באחרית יומי חלמך וחזוי ראשך על משכבך דנה הוא: אנְּתִיָּה מלכא  
34 רעיוניך על משכבך סלקו מה די להוא אחרי דנה וְגָלָא רויא הודעך מה די  
35 להוא: ואנה לא בחכמה די איתי בי מן כל חייא רוא דנה גְּלִי לי להן על  
36 דברת די פִּשְׂרָא למלכא יהודעון ורעיוני לבכך תנדע:  
37 אנתה מלכא חֻזָּה תְּוִיָּת ואלו צלם חד שניא צלמא כֶּפֶן רב וזויה יתיר קאם  
38 לקבלך ורזיה דחיל: הוא צלמא ראשה די דהב טב חדוהי ודרְעוּהי די כסף מעוהי  
39 וירכתה די נִשְׁשׁ: שקוהי די פרזל רגלוהי מנהון די פרזל ומנהון די חֲסָף: חֻזָּה  
40 תְּוִיָּת עד די התגרת אכן די לא בידין ומִתָּת לצלמא על רגלוהי די פרזל  
41 והספא והדְּקָת המון: בארין דקו כחדה -חֲסָפָא יפרזל נִקְשָׁא כספא ודהבא  
42 והו כעור מן אדרי קִיט ונשא המון רוחא וכל אתר לא השתבח להון ואבנא די  
43 מִתָּת לצלמא תְּוִיָּת לטור רב ומְלִיאֵת כל ארעא:



1 שנת שלוש למלכות יהויקים מלך יהודה בא נבוכדנאצר מלך בבל א, I  
 2 ירושלם ויצר עליה: ויתן אדני בידו את יהויקים מלך יהודה ומקצת  
 כלי בית האלהים ויביאם ארץ שנער בית אלהיו ואת הכלים הביא  
 בית אוצר אלהיו:  
 3 ויאמר המלך לאשפנז רב סריסו להביא מבני ישראל ומוזרע  
 4 המלוכה ומן הפרתמים: ילדים אשר אין בהם כל מאום וטובי מראה  
 ומשפלים בכל חכמה וידעי דעת ומביני מדע ואשר כח בהם לעמד  
 5 בהיכל המלך וללמדם ספר ולשון כשדים: וימן להם המלך דבר יום  
 ה ביומו מפת־ג המלך ומיין משתיו ולגדלם שנים שלוש ומקצתם  
 יעמדו לפני המלך: ויהי בהם מבני יהודה דניאל חנניה מישאל  
 6 ועזריה: וישם להם שר הסריסים שמות וישם לדניאל בלטשאצר ולחנניה שְׁדַרְבָּךְ  
 7 ולמישאל מִישַׁךְ ולעזריה עֶבֶד ננו:  
 8 וישם דניאל על לבו אשר לא יתנאל בפת־ג המלך וביין משתיו ויבקש  
 9 משר הסריסים אשר לא יתנאל: ויתן האלהים את דניאל לחסד ולרחמים לפני  
 10 שר הסריסים: ויאמר שר הסריסים לדניאל ירא אני את אדני המלך אשר מנה  
 11 את מאכלכם ואת משתיכם אשר למה יראה את פניכם ועפים מן הילדים אשר  
 כנלכם וחיבתם את ראשי למלך: ויאמר דניאל אל המלצר אשר מנה שר  
 12 הסריסים על דניאל חנניה מישאל ועזריה: גם גא את עבדיך ימים עשרה ויתנו  
 לנו מן הירעים ונאכלה ומים ונשתה: ויראו לפניך מראינו ומראה הילדים האכלים  
 13 את פת־ג המלך וכאשר תראה עשה עם עבדיך: וישמע להם לדבר הזה וינסם  
 14 ימים עשרה: ומקצת ימים עשרה נראה מראיהם טוב ובריאי בשר מן כל הילדים  
 15 האכלים את פת־ג המלך: והיה המלצר נשא את פת־גם ויין משתיהם ונתן  
 להם ירענים:  
 16 והילדים האלה ארבעתם נתן להם האלהים מדע והשכל בכל ספר וחכמה  
 17 ודניאל הבין בכל חוון וחלמות: ולמקצת הימים אשר אמר המלך להביאם ויביאם  
 18 שר הסריסים לפני נבכדנצר: וידבר אתם המלך ולא נמצא מן דניאל חנניה  
 19 מישאל ועזריה ויעמדו לפני המלך: וכל דבר חכמת בינה אשר בקש מהם המלך  
 20 יוצאם עשר ידות על כל החרטמים ו-האשפים אשר בכל מלכותו: והיה דניאל  
 21 עד שנת אחת לכורש המלך:



2 ובשנת שתים-עשרה למלכות נבכדנצר חלם נבכדנצר חלמות ותתפעם רוחו א, 2  
 ושנתו נהיתה עליו: ויאמר המלך לקרא לחרטמים ולאשפים ולמכשפים ולכשדים  
 2 להגיד למלך חלמתיו ויבאו ויעמדו לפני המלך: ויאמר להם המלך חלום חלמתי  
 3 ותפעם רוחי להעת את החלום: וידברו הכשדים למלך ארמית  
 4





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\* Died September 12<sup>th</sup> 1892.

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